

# GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS CONSOLIDATED

A Merger of Grain Dealers Journal, American Elevator & Grain Trade, Grain World and Price Current-Grain Reporter

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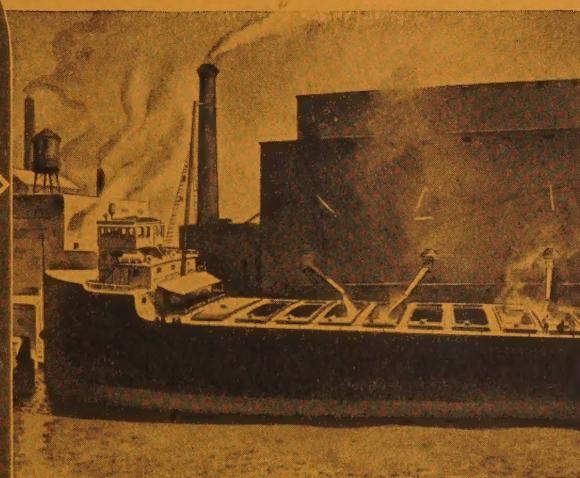
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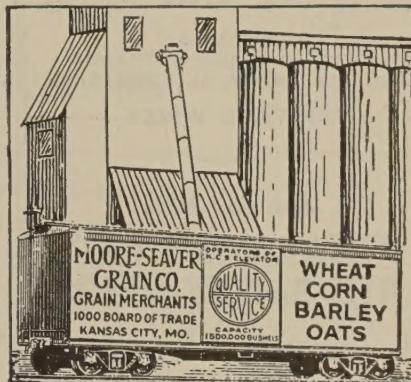
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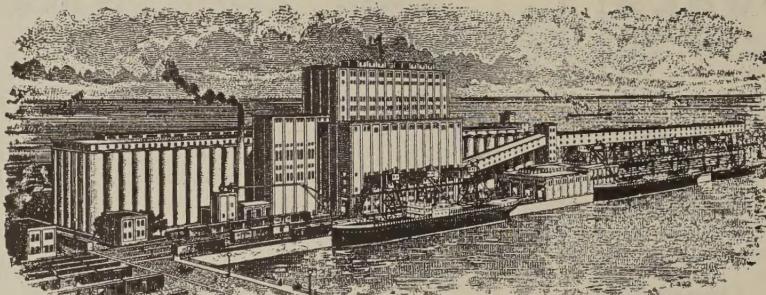
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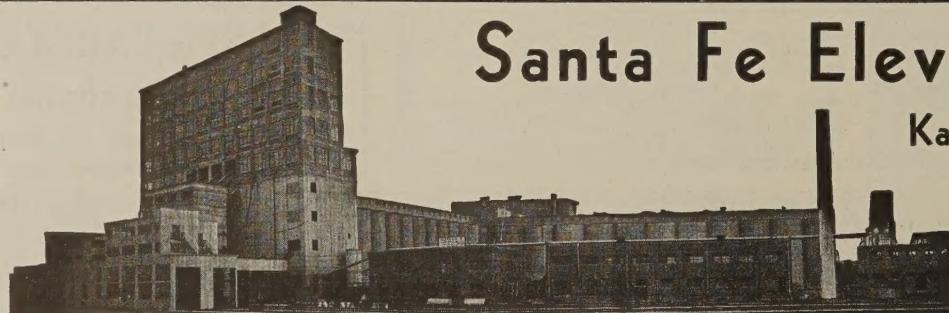
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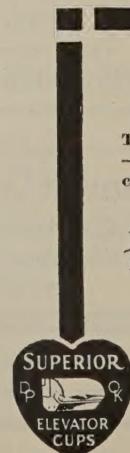
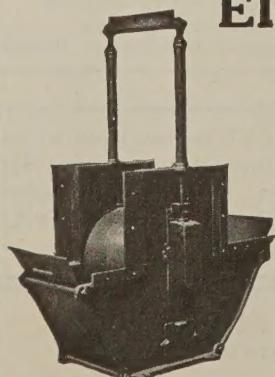
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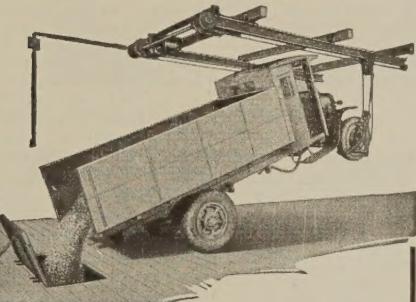


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Place an adv. in the "Wanted" or "For Sale" columns of the GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS, of Chicago. It will bring you quick returns.

## McMillin Truck Dump

For Electric Power



A dump that fills all requirements. Capacity from smallest wagon to largest truck.

Dumps from any length vehicle into one dump door.

Control Buttons at each door. Can be installed in almost any driveway.

Installation simple and very reasonable.

All parts of Dump in plain view of operator.

Vehicles can be raised to any angle for dumping.

Can be stopped and started as desired.

Under complete control.

All-steel power unit completely assembled.

Substantially constructed. No delicate parts.

SPEEDY, SAFE and SIMPLE in operation.

Address to  
L. J. McMILLIN  
525 Board of Trade Bldg.  
INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA

Use Universal Grain Code  
and Reduce Your Telegraph Tolls

# Wanted and For Sale

The rate for advertisements in this department is 25 cents per type line each insertion

## ELEVATORS FOR SALE

OKLAHOMA—15,000 bu. cap., elevator for sale; good mixed station; hammer mill, other sidelines; priced right. Write 74G4 Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

On the other end of the Journals "Wanted—For Sale" columns you will find 9,000 grain dealers anxious to know what you have for them.

EASTERN INDIANA—Elevator and coal business for sale. Price very reasonable on account of illness of owner. Mrs. W. Elwell, 1630 Central Ave., Indianapolis, Ind.

Whenever there is a real opportunity of interest to the grain trade, it is usually registered in the "Wanted—For Sale" columns of the Journal.

INDIANA—Grain elevator for sale; handles coal, grain, feed, salt, seed and fertilizer; one of the good points in N. W. Indiana. Owner wishes to retire from business. Write 74D9 Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

SOUTHEASTERN KAN.—15,000 bu. elvtr. complete with grinding and feed mixing machinery; 25x125 ft. whse. and trucks; doing good jobbing business in this territory; good reason for selling. Cherokee Grain Co., Cherokee, Kan.

KANSAS Elevator practically sold after three insertions. Here's what the advertiser writes: "We enclose check for three insertions of our ad. We have had more than a dozen inquiries from our ad and believe that we will be able to effect a sale." This proves conclusively the value of a Journal Want-Ad.

KANSAS—15,000 bus. iron clad elevator for sale; in A1 condition; air dump, new 10-20 power unit; 10-ton scale; coal bins and warehouse; handled over 175,000 bu. of grain last yr.; crop prospects fine; 20 mi. from Wichita. A bargain. W. B. Richardson, Owner, Furley, Kan.

**BARGAIN IF TAKEN AT ONCE**—Some one is always looking for an elevator at a good grain point and reads these ads just like you're doing now, so if you wish to dispose of your present property, enlarge your present interests, or embark in the grain business, USE these columns to your best advantage just as others are doing. WE WILL assist you in the composition of copy free. We are in business to be of service to YOU. There is no wrong time to put an ad in the columns of the Journal. TRY IT.

## Modern Methods

### GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS CONSOLIDATED

332 So. La Salle St., Chicago  
A Merger of Grain Dealers Journal, American  
Elevator & Grain Trade, Grain Trade, Grain  
World and Price Current-Grain Reporter.

Gentlemen:—In order to keep posted on modern methods of elevator management, I wish to receive the *Grain & Feed Journals Consolidated* semi-monthly. Enclosed find Two Dollars.

Name of Firm.....

Capacity of Elevator Post Office.....

.....bushels

State.....

## BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

LOWA—Going diversified business and well equipped plant for sale for milling whole wheat and graham flour, rye meal and rye flour, corn meal, buckwheat and manufacturing pancake flour and poultry feeds. Plenty of water power gives low operating costs. Priced for quick sale. —Brown-Fallgatter Co., Cedar Falls, Ia.

INDIANA—Good coal & feed business; very good location for elevator site for sale; elevator burned last fall, coal shed remains, this for sale too; located on C. & O. R. R.; C. I. & L.; C. & E. I.; Pere Marquette or Penn.; good rate to Mich. points; very good grain section; other interests reason for selling. 74D5 Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago. Bargain at price offered.

NEW YORK—Feed, grist and cider mill for sale; makes best rye flour in N. Y. State; electric and water power; 8-room modern dwelling, bath, hardwood floors, heat, electricity; also 5-room tenant house and garage, two poultry houses, dwelling built by owner, 15 acres—all fruiting; price \$12,000.

Also grist, cider and saw mill for sale, 4 acres, 8-room house, electricity, garage and barn, price \$5,000. Opportunities to make money. Lloyd M. Hallenbeck, Greendale, Columbia County, N. Y.

WHATEVER your business may be, it will find a ready market if advertised in the "Business Opportunities" columns of GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS, Chicago. 9,800 grain men look to these columns twice each month for real opportunities.

## MILLS FOR SALE

CENTRAL CALIF.—Small grain and feed mill for sale; densely settled diversified farming country, principally grain, fruit, poultry and dairies.—K. Knutson, Turlock, Calif.

ONE OF THE BEST mills money can build for sale, good business, no close competition; one-half cash, balance easy terms. Write 74F10 Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

IOWA—Good feed mill for sale; well equipped in good condition; also residence, modern, good location, good business, only mill in good county seat town of 3500. Write 74D3 Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

## ELEVATORS WANTED

IF YOU DO NOT find the elevator you want advertised, place your wants in the "Elevators Wanted" section and you will receive full particulars regarding many desirable properties not yet advertised.

## FLOUR MILL WANTED

2,500 TO 3,000-BBL. FLOUR Mill wanted; must be modern. Send full details and price, with and without real estate. Address 74C2, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

## SITUATION WANTED

WANT POSITION as grain buyer or manager of elevator; 20 yrs. exper.; Ill. preferred; ref. 74F2 Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

FEED SALESMAN desires position in Ohio; eight years continuous contacts with dealers. Write 74E5 Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

EXPERIENCED GRAIN man desires position, expert mechanic can handle any kind of power and furnish best of references. Chas. C. Ingalls, Otterbein, Ind.

WANT POSITION as elevator manager, office manager or bookkeeper; last two yrs. successful elevator manager reports produced if necessary; 10 yrs. clerk, account, office manager in feed and seed house and dairy; 3 yrs. working partner on large Iowa farm; age 32; good education. Write 74E6, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago.

## SEEDS FOR SALE

NOW IS THE TIME to get your farmers started right by planting oats that make both dealer and farmer money. Samples and prices on request. Metamora Elvtr Co., Metamora, O.

## Bargain Sale in Soiled and Shelf Worn Books

Two Railroad Claim Books for overcharge in freight or weight. Each book contains 100 original and 100 duplicate blanks with two-page index and four sheets of carbon; slightly soiled. Very special at \$1.25 and postage. Order "Special 411-E."

Gold Bricks of Speculation, a study of speculation and its counterfeits and an expose of the methods of bucketshop and "Get-Rich-Quick" swindles. We have a few of these interesting books soiled from display, written by John Hill, Jr., of the Chicago Board of Trade, which we will send on receipt of \$1.00 each and postage to carry Weight 4 lbs. Order "Gold Bricks of Speculation Special."

All prices are f. o. b. Chicago.

GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS Consolidated  
332 South La Salle St. Chicago, Ill.

## SAMPLE PANS



Made of sheet aluminum, formed by bending, reinforced around top edge with copper wire. Strong, light, durable. The dull, non-reflecting surface of the metal will not rust or tarnish; assists users to judge of the color and to detect impurities.

Grain Size, 2 1/2 x 12 x 16 1/2", \$2.00  
at Chicago.

Seed Size, 1 1/2 x 9 x 11", \$1.65  
at Chicago.

GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS  
CONSOLIDATED  
332 So. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

## MACHINES FOR SALE

**BOWSHER** NO. 35 Ear Corn Grinder for sale cheap. Star Feed Co., Beresford, S. D.

**CLIPPER CLEANERS** for sale, 29-A and 29-D. W. R. Roach & Co., Grand Rapids, Mich.

**FEED MIXER**— $\frac{1}{2}$ -ton cap.; vertical; used little. 74D11 Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago.

**CORN CRACKER** & Grader; cutter; grader; aspirator. 74D13 Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago.

**ALMOST ANYTHING YOU WANT** can be promptly obtained through JOURNAL want ads.

**HAMMER MILL**—20 to 40-h.p.; A-1 mechanically. 74D10 Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago.

**CORN CRUSHER** & Feeder; good as new; used on hammer mill. 74D14 Grain & Feed Journals.

**ONE NO. 10 BOWSHER** Ear Corn Crusher and Grinder for sale, new set of grinders, good condition, \$85.00. J. W. Challacombe, Princeton, Illinois.

**VOLZ CLOVER** Huller and Scarifier for sale, 50-75 bushel per hour capacity, practically new. Cheap for cash. R. R. Howell & Co., Minneapolis, Minn.

## WRITE ME

I have some splendid bargains in Feed Mill machinery. L. R. Veatch, 428 Pratt Street, Buffalo, N. Y.

**FOR QUICK SALE** B&L 3 pr. high 9x18 stand; 1 N&M 2 pr high 9x24 stand; 10 cast iron boots with pulleys; Draver feeders (used); 1 N&M meal drier. Puritan Mfg. Co., Omaha, Neb.

**FEED MIXERS**—Hand or power, 100 to 2,000-lb. cap.; "Giant Whirlwind" famous for speed, economy and perfection of blend. Write for catalog. Brower Mfg. Co., Dept. X-15, Quincy, Ill.

**SELL YOUR SECOND HAND** Machines Now—tomorrow they will not be worth as much as they are today. A shiny machine which has just been in operation sells quicker and brings a bigger price than a dirty, rusty one.

## BOSS AIR BLAST CAR LOADER

Rebuilt at the factory and carrying the same guarantee as a new machine. **BARGAIN.** Pneumatic Grain Machinery Corp., 322 S. Patterson Blvd., Dayton, Ohio.

## WANT ADS WORK WONDERS

They sell elevators, find help and partners, secure machines and engines which you want, sell those for which you have no further use, and perform a myriad of kindred services for shrewd people who use them regularly. **READ and USE THEM.**

**GOOD USED MILL** Equipment, Cheap. One 9x18 three pair high Nordyke & Marmon Corn Roll; one Monarch Knife Machine Corn Cutter with Magnet; Rolls, Reels, Sifters, Purifiers, Bran and Flour Packers, Dust Collectors, Scourers, Receiving Separators, Corn Shellers, Attrition Mills and Hammer Mills, Elevators, Shafting, Bearings, Friction Clutches and Good Used Leather Belting. Write 74F11 Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

## NEW AND REBUILT MACHINERY

1-1000 lb. vertical feed mixer connected to geared in the head motor; 1-1500 lb. horizontal mixer, 1 Vita cereal mill; 1 Rosco oat huller; 1 cold molasses mixer; 1 corn cracker and polisher; 1 Eureka corn cutter and grader; 1 corn cutter, grader and sacker combined; 1-4 bu. Richardson receiving scale; Union Iron Works sheller; water wheels; No. 3 Monitor cleaner; 1-No. 6 Invincible tri-screen receiving separator; Clark power shovel; pulleys all sizes; No. 9 clipper cleaner; Jay Bee and Gruendler hammer mills; Monarch attrition mills; 50-h.p. full diesel engine; car loader; 2 pr. high feed rolls 9x18; 1 Carter disc No. 2527; 1-300-h.p. Westinghouse synchronous motor; one 83 Clipper and one No. 6 Monitor Grain Cleaner. Everything for the feed mill and elevator. Write your wants. A. D. Hughes Co., Wayland, Mich.

## MACHINES FOR SALE

**FEED MIXER**, 1 ton cap. with motor, used only short time. 74F12 Grain & Feed J., Chicago.

**HAMMER MILL**; Gruendler No. 3, connected 50-hp. F-M motor. Hebron Feed Co., Hebron, Ind.

**BAR NUN HAMMER** Mill for sale, 60-h.p. rebuilt, first class condition. Write 74F3, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

**NO. 16 PAPEC MILL** with feed collector for sale, used only 6 wks., like new; \$235. Jacobson Machine Works, Inc., Minneapolis, Minn.

**WHY BUY HIGH PRICED** Electric Current when you can buy like new, one 56-h.p. Continental Stationary Power Unit. Used less than 6 mos. Part cash and terms on the balance. Write 74F9 Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

## MOTORS FOR SALE

**WAUKESHA FOUR** Cylinder Motor for sale; in good condition; a bargain if taken at once. Wolfe Grain Co., Shipshewana, Indiana.

**MOTORS, REPAIRING** and rewinding, rebuilt motors at reasonable prices. W. J. Meschberger Elevator & Repairing Co., 820 Forest Ave., Fort Wayne, Indiana.

## ELECTRICAL MACHINERY

Large stock of motors and generators, A. C. and D. C., new and rebuilt, at attractive prices. Special bargains in hammermill motors, 25 to 100 hp., 1,200 to 3,600 r.p.m. Write for stock list and prices. Expert repair service. V. M. Nussbaum & Company, Fort Wayne, Indiana.

## SCALES FOR SALE

**ONE 20 TON 24' HOWE** Motor Truck Scale for sale; with or without steel weighbridge, A1 condition; also one 20 ton 22' Standard.—Dillon Scale Repair Co., Dallas, Texas.

## MACHINES WANTED

**OIL COMPENSATOR** wanted for starting 40-h.p. Century motor. Write Dewey Lorenzen, Clutier, Iowa.

## ENGINES FOR SALE

**ONE 50-H.P. BESSEMER** Oil Engine for sale, with complete equipment; all in extra fine condition; in daily operation. St. Joe Flour Mill, St. Joe, Indiana.

## SCALES WANTED

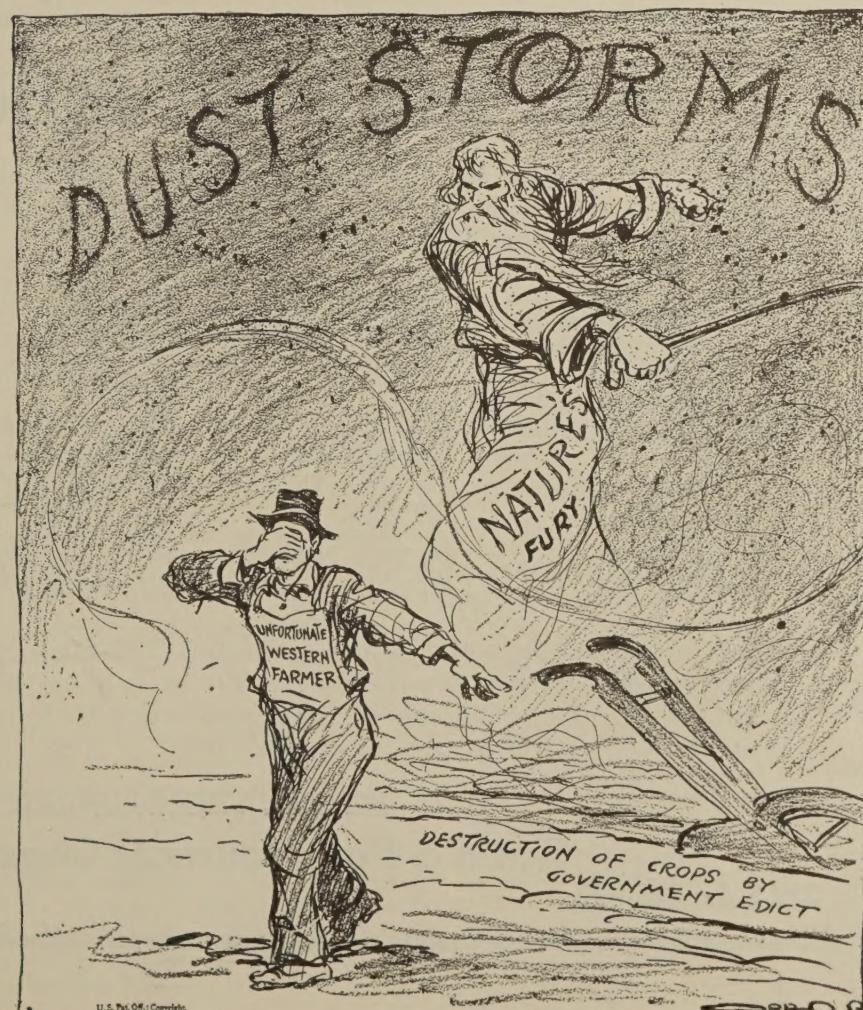
**WANT TO BUY** good used 10 or 15 ton dump scale with or without dump.—Genoa Grain Co., Genoa, Minnesota.

## SAMPLE ENVELOPES

**SAMPLE ENVELOPES—SPEAR SAFETY**—for mailing samples of grain, feed and seed. Made of heavy kraft paper, strong and durable; size  $4\frac{1}{2} \times 7$  inches. Have limited supply to sell at \$2.35 per hundred or 500, \$10.00 plus postage. Sample mailed on request. Grain & Feed Journals, 332 S. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.



## The Farmer Who Sinned Against Nature

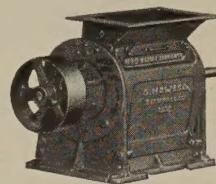
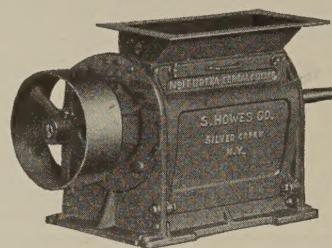
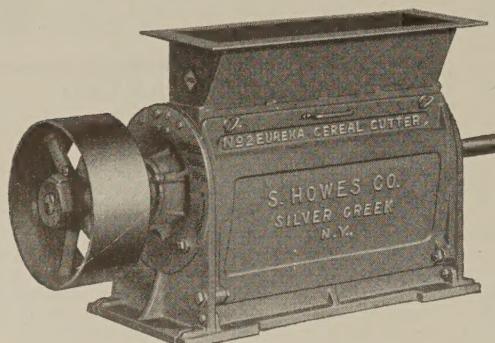


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From The Chicago Tribune.

# EUREKA CORN CUTTERS

*"The machines that made steel-cut corn famous"*



equipped with power-saving  
Timken roller bearings.

No. 2—6000-8000 lbs. capacity. No. 1—4000-6000 lbs. No. 0—2400-3000 lbs. No. 00—1500-2000 lbs.

Eureka Corn Cutters are economical producers of the largest amounts of clean-cut, attractive, uniform steel-cut corn of the best quality. The greatest proportion of the product is of large or medium size as desired, with minimum by-product, and the evenly cut corn produced does not require polishing. Eureka Corn Cutters of all sizes are fitted with quick-change one-piece cage screens and knives of high-grade cutlery steel. Ask for descriptive catalog.



**S. HOWES CO., Inc.**  
**SILVER CREEK, N. Y.**



# Will You Build or Remodel?

your grain elevator or feed mill. Then of course you will want complete information relative to the latest, improved equipment, which is designed to facilitate and expedite the handling and grinding of grain.

Account Books	Concrete Restoration	Hammer Mill	{ Truck
Attrition Mill	Corn Cracker	Head Drive	{ Hopper
Bag Closing Machine	Conveying Machinery	Leg Backstop	Automatic
Bags and Burlap	Distributor	Lightning Rods	Scale Tickets
Bearings { Roller	Dockage Tester	Loading Spout	Scarfing Machine
Ball	Dump	Magnetic Separator	Screw Conveyor
Belting	Dust Collector	Manlift	Seed Treating { Machine
Bin Thermometer	Dust Protector	Moisture Tester	Chemicals
Bin Valves	Elevator Leg	Motor Control	Separator
Bleachers and Purifiers	Elevator Paint	Mustard Seed Separator	Sheller
Boots	Feed Formulas	Oat Clipper	Siding-Roofing { Asbestos
Buckets	Feed Ingredients	Oat Huller	Steel or Zinc
Car Liners	Feed Mixer { Dry	Plans of Grain Elevators	Silent Chain Drive
Car-Loader	Molasses	Portable Elevator	Speed Reduction Units
Car { Puller	Feed Mill	Power { Oil Engine	Spouting
Pusher	Fire Barrels	Motors	Storage Tanks
Car Seals	Fire Extinguishers	Power Shovel	Testing Apparatus
Cipher Codes	Foundation Restoration	Railroad Claim Books	Transmission Machinery
Claim (R. R.) Collection	Grain Cleaner	Rope Drive	Waterproofing (Cement)
Clover Huller	Grain Drier	Safety Steel Sash	Weevil Exterminator
Coal Conveyor	Grain Tables	Sample Envelopes	Wheat Washer

Draw a line through the supplies wanted, and write us regarding your contemplated improvements or changes. We will place you in communication with reputable firms specializing in what you need, to the end that you will receive information regarding the latest and best.

## INFORMATION BUREAU

# Grain & Feed Journals Consolidated

332 S. La Salle St.

CHICAGO, ILL.

# GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS

CONSOLIDATED

INCORPORATED

332 S. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill., U.S.A.

Charles S. Clark, Manager

A merger of  
GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL  
Established 1898AMERICAN ELEVATOR & GRAIN TRADE  
Established 1882THE GRAIN WORLD  
Established 1928PRICE CURRENT-GRAIN REPORTER  
Established 1844

Published on the second and fourth Wednesdays of each month in the interests of better business methods for progressive wholesale dealers in grain, feed and field seeds. It is the champion of improved mechanical equipment for facilitating and expediting the handling, grinding and improvement of grain, feeds and seeds.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES to United States and countries within the 8th Postal Zone, semi-monthly, one year, cash with order, \$2.00; single copy current issue, 25c.

To Canada and Foreign Countries, prepaid, one year, \$3.00.

THE ADVERTISING value of the Grain & Feed Journals Consolidated as a medium for reaching progressive grain, feed and field seed dealers and elevator operators is unquestioned. The character and number of firms advertising in each number tell of its worth.

Advertisements of meritorious grain elevators and feed grinding machinery and of responsible firms who seek to serve grain, feed and field seed dealers are solicited. We will not knowingly permit our pages to be used by irresponsible firms for advertising a fake or a swindle.

LETTERS on subjects of interest to those engaged in the grain, feed and field seed trades, news items, reports on crops, grain movements, new grain firms, new grain elevators, contemplated improvements, grain receipts, shipments, and cars leaking grain in transit, are always welcome. Let us hear from you.

QUERIES for grain trade information not found in the Journal are invited. The service is free.

CHICAGO, ILL., APRIL 10, 1935

INDIANA elevator operators are installing feed grinding and mixing equipment in such numbers they must have found the coveted secret of profitable grinding.

THE CAMPAIGN against garlic in Southwest Indiana has been so successful it is to be continued more vigilantly than ever, which is good news for everyone concerned.

CHANGES in rules for grading soon to become effective are not revolutionary, but merit careful study of warehousemen, especially the more important alterations appearing on another page.

CHINCH BUGS are reported in such menacing numbers that the farmers of Iowa and Illinois are turning to the planting of soybeans, alfalfa and flax in hope of securing relief from the destructive pests.

IF OUR ACREAGE planted to grain is to be reduced each year by Government edict in the hope of increasing prices to farmers, it will be all in vain unless the flood of grain from foreign fields is checked by higher import duties.

THE DISAPPEARANCE of wood shingles from the roofs of country elevators not only has reduced the spark hazard, but has reduced the cost of fire insurance to elevator owners so fortunate as to get a mutual policy.

ANY manlift which cannot be depended upon for the safe delivery of its passengers at the desired floor has no place in a grain elevator. Improved safety manlifts can now be obtained at so low a price, none other should be tolerated.

A RECENT ANALYSIS of the contents of Indiana elevator dust houses has proven the contents to have real feeding value. This should encourage elevator operators generally to look into the feeding value of the waste they are now discarding.

NOW THAT THE spring wheat states have more moisture than for several years and the A.A.A. has relieved the farmers of the necessity of reducing their wheat acreage, there is an improved prospect of increased production in that section.

THE FARMERS of Western Kansas, the Panhandle of Texas and Eastern Colorado are delighted to be wallowing in the mud. The dust storms of March put them in a mood to give a royal welcome to excessive moisture, and they are getting it.

AN OPEN interest of 30,000,000 bus., in corn for the May delivery at Chicago against stocks of only 3,930,000 bus. in both public and private houses, compared with 20,873,000 last year is sufficient explanation of the gyrations of the near-by delivery in the pit.

UNUSUAL IMPORTS of grain from Poland, Roumania and Argentina are depressing the Atlantic Seaboard markets to the great disadvantage of grain growers in the Ohio Valley, who have long depended upon the Eastern markets to dispose of their surplus stocks.

SO MANY grain elevators are burned as the direct result of overheated bearings we would naturally expect all owners to install anti-friction bearings immediately and cut down their cost of oil, power and fire insurance as well as the worry and work of tending those old style sleeve bearings.

THE BILL to outlaw deferred payment contracts for grain delivered to an elevator having died in the Kansas legislature millers and grain dealers employing this device to get around the country elevator code are spared the necessity of resisting another unconstitutional abridgement of their right to contract.

A COUPLE of fire extinguishers hung at a convenient point in the elevator office at Bryce, Ill., recently helped to put out a threatening blaze and saved the plant. Steel barrels and buckets are so cheap every elevator owner can well afford to keep barrels filled with non-freezing solution on every floor.

ORGANIZED opposition by shippers to the proposed charge of \$1 by the railroad companies for issuing a B/L proved effective in persuading the Interstate Commerce Commission to disapprove the charge. This accomplishment alone will in a single year's time pay several times over the dues of a member in the grain dealers' associations.

THE TAXING MANIA must be resisted by merchants if they are to remain in business. The latest folly is the bill before the Oklahoma legislature specifically including grain elevators and flour mills in a chain store tax, as to the operation of several grain buying stations by one management were pernicious.

THE INSTALLATION of 20-ton truck scales in ever-increasing number shows that the cautious elevator owner is preparing to handle the new crop more expeditiously, safely, accurately and let us hope more profitably. A dependable scale is a perpetual delight, while the small capacity wagon scale is a constant worry.

TRAVELING swindlers like the one complained of in "Letters" in this number seldom have any cards, letters or other credentials to support their right to use the name they give or their authority to represent the interests they claim to be promoting. Close questioning for essential facts will generally hasten the departure of the fakir.

SILVERWARE is promised by some unreliable promoters of sales of package goods, but they fail to deliver any prizes. Elevator operators who are induced to buy blocks of tickets in any such lottery owe it to their customers to investigate the standing of the sponsors of the scheme before circulating any tickets or circulars relating to it.

ILLUMINATING the outside walls and surrounding premises of country grain elevators is now being tried by Indiana elevator owners in hope of discouraging midnight visitors who persist in breaking open safes and making away with all loose change. While extra lights may help to discourage the night prowlers, heavy doors, well barred windows and thief proof locks will also help.

FAKE COLLECTION AGENCIES are still preying on merchants. That grain shippers should be on their guard is indicated by the exposure Apr. 5 of one Chicago agency ordered by the board of tax appeals to pay several thousand dollars in income taxes on profits proved to have accrued by collecting \$348,388, keeping \$285,728 and returning to the fleeced creditors only \$62,660, in one year's operation.

LIBERALIZATION of the wheat processing tax seems to be called for if the wheat grower is not to be discriminated against as compared with the cotton planter. The wheat grower's family must eat the tax exempt wheat, but the cotton planter is not required to wear the three bales of tax exempt cotton but may sell freely on the open market and take all the cash. Have the wheat growers no representatives in the Congress?

A SUCCESSFUL general merchant of Cozad, Neb., has been telling the world of his remarkable success in building up a department store business of \$300,000 a year from a start of \$800. He has persisted in performing every service farmer patrons might need but always has charged for this service. Never has he sought to gain business through cut prices, but has advertised persistently over a wide territory and made it pay.

PLANNING production down to the last million bushels as attempted by the A.A.A. seems ridiculous when the weather upsets their calculations by 50,000,000 bushels. Early estimates of production last year were 50 per cent wrong. In the event that the United States were forced into war and found itself without a large and necessary surplus of foodstuffs the crop curtailing bureaucrats could crown themselves with a halo of worthless estimates.

THE OPENING of the Straits of Mackinac 25 days earlier than usual is stimulating grain shippers' interest in early clearances. Although the ice was two feet thick at the Straits, the Coast Guard cutter cleared the channel in short order and many lake vessels are already headed for the Straits glad to celebrate this early opening. If lake shippers can depend upon an early opening each spring, no doubt they will be encouraged to ask for ice breakers in December to defer the closing of navigation and thereby prolong the season of navigation a month or two.

GRAIN SHIPPERS who neglect to cooper well cars to which they entrust their grain for transportation, naturally expect to lose some grain in transit. So many improvements have been made in car liners, there seems no excuse for neglecting to make cars assigned to them leak proof before starting to load. Only by careful coopering can shippers expect rail carriers to deliver at destination all grain entrusted to cars for transportation. It may take an extra half hour to do a good job, but if a leak occurs it may take a year to recover from the railroad for the loss suffered.

PACIFIC NORTHWEST farmers have persistently appealed to the A.A.A. for help in disposing of their surplus stocks of wheat, but at the same time they are appealing for help, they are predicting the production of another surplus this summer that will be sure to exercise a depressing influence on prices. If the Northwest farmers are determined to produce more wheat than they can find a market for at profitable prices, then it would seem proper to let them dispose of their excess crops in the best way possible. The more the Government helps them, the more it encourages them to produce.

PROPAGANDA against human consumption of wheat flour is in a fair way to be stopped by Congress by an amendment to the agricultural appropriation bill prohibiting the use of any funds for disseminating information tending to decrease the use of any "wholesome agricultural product." White flour is an excellent and inexpensive source of the protein and carbohydrates needed by the human animal. Those who decry it as a food would find fault with plain water because water, like flour, is not loaded down with coarse fiber and minerals. The propagandists in the bureaucracy have not as yet begun a campaign against the drinking of pure water because it does not contain everything the system craves. Why not abolish the many useless boards, bureos and commissions striving to regulate the private lines of American citizens and keep our popular wheat products? All those in favor will tell their representatives in Congress.

IF YOU keep your convictions regarding pending offensive legislation to yourself you are not in a position to blame Congress for enacting laws which strangle rather than help business to recover. The stubborn persistence of the promoters of radical legislation often secures favorable action on bills which members of Congress suspect will prove detrimental to the public interest, but they are not strong enough to withstand the apparent demand.

WHILE DIRECT drives from motors to elevator head pulleys are preferable, some are said to deliver such a small percentage of the power received from the motors they double the power needed to operate the leg. Such inefficiency cannot be tolerated in any elevator operated for profit. What are the dimensions and speeds of your legs? What size head pulleys, belts and cups are used? What size motor are you using? What percentage of your power is lost in transmission? Better investigate.

A MICHIGAN ELEVATOR workman who was recently caught in a rapidly revolving pulley now thoroughly agrees that all moving machinery should be well guarded so that no one can come in contact with the moving parts. Men working continuously around moving machinery become oblivious to its dangers, and their very carelessness begets serious accidents. Vigilance alone on the part of workmen will save many lives, but guards about all moving machinery will also help to reduce the number of accidents.

### The Vigilant Elevator Owner Earns and Gets a Low Rate

Elevator owners generally are slow to recognize the full advantage of carrying their insurance with a company specializing in grain elevators, carefully inspecting and selecting only those risks which are carefully guarded against fires.

According to the *Mutual Forum* 135 grain elevators were burned in 1927; 49 elevators or 36% of these were carried in the Grain Dealers Mutual Fire Insurance Co. In 1934 only 109 elevators were reported burned, and only 25 elevators or 23% were insured in the Grain Dealers. During the eight years, 1927-1934 inclusive, 1,187 elevators were burned and 274 elevators or 23% were insured in the Grain Dealers.

The rigid inspection of elevators and their contents and the correction of their known fire hazards has helped to reduce the number of fires and has also helped to reduce the cost of fire insurance to owners of elevators so fortunate as to obtain a policy in a careful mutual company.

The special study of fire hazards by the mutual companies has helped all elevator owners to reduce the fire hazards of their plants and also to reduce the losses of those responding to the many recommendations of the well-trained inspectors representing the mutual companies. Few elevator owners ever welcome a fire and none ever profit for long from a fire. Poor housekeeping or carelessness has resulted in the cancellation of many policies. The loss resulting from the interruption to their business is another waste that many of them seem

to have overlooked. Many elevator owners who have refused to help keep down the number of fires and thereby the cost of insurance have paid a much higher rate elsewhere.

### Do You Wish to Be Regulated and Licensed?

Handlers and grinders of grain are at a loss to understand why they should be selected by the bureaucrats drafting amendments to the A.A.A. for special regimentation. They have been laboring under the impression that they know as much about their responsibilities to the general public as anyone, and until the present session of Congress had not been selected for any special regulations. In fact, even the radical agricultural agitators who are always looking for some one to shoot at had not even suggested such a departure from our long established freedom of action for the individual grain handler.

Grain dealers, millers and farmers generally are naturally presumed to know more about their own business than all the politicians and bureaucrats put together. So it is but natural most of them are resenting most bitterly the proposed amendments for the Agricultural Adjustment Act, which would authorize the Honorable Secretary of Agriculture to regulate and limit their activities and license them to do only what he might desire. Strong protests have already been sent to members of Congress, and the Senate seems disposed to hesitate about granting further arbitrary powers to the Honorable Secretary, who says he has no intention of using the power sought, but the emergency might arise wherein it would be quite important that he have such power.

The demand for rigid regulations provided for in the bureaucrats so-called clarifying amendments to the A.A.A. seems to have originated among the A.A.A. workers without consulting or considering the rest of the nation, and as originally presented, the amendments would help to swell the number of bureaucrats without helping any individual or interest outside of Washington.

If prosperity is ever to obtain the upper hand of old man depression, then the individual citizen must be encouraged to take sufficient initiative to inaugurate new enterprises and improvements, but he cannot be expected to take any such steps so long as men without experience in business attempt to dictate and limit his various activities. The idea that the operator of a country grain elevator, a farm or a mill should be dictated to by bureaucrats without either knowledge or experience of the business is so ridiculous as to spur every self-respecting merchant to jump at his representatives in Congress with full force.

Of course, if there are grain dealers or millers who are willing or desirous of being regimented and inspected, we see no objection to their appealing to their representatives to support all the amendments as first introduced. They may enjoy such dictation for a time, but will not for long. If you relish the idea of being able to conduct your business only when the Sec'y of Agri. sees fit to grant you a license then support the original amendments with all the enthusiasm you can command.

## Encouraging Farm Storage Will Not Help Growers

Misguided lawmakers seeking to help grain growers to borrow money on grain stored on their farms have enacted laws designed to establish a farm warehouse system to assist farmers in issuing negotiable certificates on grain stored on their farms. Of course, the storing will be under the supervision of the State Railroad & Warehouse Commission and inspected by their official sealers. Minnesota seems to be the first to enact such legislation, but similar bills are pending in other states.

While the intent may be good, the laws will encourage farmers to store grain at home, notwithstanding they have indifferent facilities for protecting and caring for the grain. If the grain starts to heat while in farmer's bins, he has no facilities for blowing it or saving it from rapid deterioration. Weevil are sure to take advantage of his lack of handling facilities and turn his dark, dirty bins into a regular bug paradise.

In storing at home, the farmer assumes all the risk of ownership subject to the hazards of fire, windstorm, thieves and rodents, who will rob him of far more profit than he can hope to realize from holding grain. Not only must the owner of farm-stored grain assume all of these responsibilities and hazards, but he must suffer the shrinkage in weight, which occurs every year because of the evaporation of the grain's moisture content. Then, too, the owner must sacrifice the interest on the capital tied up in his property so that in the end he will be far better off to sell his crop as soon as it is in marketable condition and obtain relief from all the hazards and responsibilities of ownership.

While the inspecting and sealing of farm storage bins would give employment to a number of bureaucrats, it would also increase the farmer's cost of holding. The shortsighted lawmakers may be prompted by an honest desire to help the grain growers, yet it is quite clear that in encouraging the storing of grain on the farm, they are not helping the producer to obtain better results.

## Casualty Insurance Tax Invalid in Illinois

The Supreme Court of Illinois on Dec. 17, 1934, reversed the decision of the Cook County Circuit Court in the suit by the Michigan Millers Mutual Fire Ins. Co. v. the county collector of taxes.

Taxes were assessed on net premium receipts as authorized under the Insurance Act of 1869. The Central Mfrs. Mutual Ins. Co., also a party to the suit, maintained that since foreign casualty insurance companies were not required to pay taxes on their casualty business because they were not foreign "fire" insurance companies, as specified in the Act, the statute was invalid. The Supreme Court held this defense good, and the discrimination to be unconstitutional as denying equal protection and granting special privilege to particular class.

Net premium receipts in Cook County were \$16,856 for the Michigan Millers and \$44,879 for the Central Mfrs. The tax in one case was \$429.11 and on the Mfrs. \$1,142.57.—193 N. E. Rep. 662.

## Dust Explosions and Their Prevention

[By C. W. Gustafson, Chief Engineer, Mutual Fire Prevention Bureau, before Society of Grain Elevator Superintendents.]

Within recent years milling and grain elevator properties have been visited by a number of serious dust explosions which have claimed the lives of numerous employees and destroyed thousands of dollars of property. The most recent explosion, which occurred but a few months ago at a Texas mill elevator, caused the death of one man and injuries to three others, as well as a property loss which promises to approach \$200,000. The havoc wrought by this particular explosion challenges description and cannot be appreciated unless one was on the ground to view the ruins. To see 8 inch reinforced concrete walls shattered and cast about the premises brings clearly before the observer the tremendous forces produced by the explosion of grain dust.

One authority has estimated that one cubic foot of grain dust in suspension in air in proper proportions will, when ignited, exert a force equal to that produced by the explosion of 86 pounds of dynamite. This probably gives one a clearer conception of the dangers of dust and the need of exerting every possible precaution in the maintenance and care of milling and grain properties.

The most important consideration in the prevention of dust explosions is to reduce as much as possible the opportunities of dust to be thrown into suspension. It is this suspended dust that is responsible for the primary explosion. To effect this purpose a complete dust control system is needed. In general, such a system should consist of suction pipes connected to the elevator legs just above the boots, suction hoods on belt conveyor discharges, and, if practicable, suction on bin discharge spouts.

The venting of scale garners, hoppers and bins is also important, for if such vents are not provided a considerable amount of dust will be carried out into the building with the air displaced when grain enters such enclosures.

Each dust control system is a problem in itself which needs careful study and design by competent persons if full efficiency is desired. An elevator free of suspended dust not only greatly reduces the dust explosion hazard but improves working conditions for employees and reduces cleaning expense.

The first or primary dust explosion may not in itself be of severe proportions, but usually is sufficiently violent to dislodge accumulated dust on walls, ledges and equipment and throw it into suspension. The ignition of this dust then produces an explosion of extreme violence and destructiveness. With this before us, the prime importance of good housekeeping is emphasized. It is not sufficient merely to sweep up and remove dust which may have accumulated on floors. Sweepers should be instructed thoroughly to sweep down walls, ceiling, beams, window ledges and tops of machines and other places where dust may accumulate. Sweepings and screenings should be removed to a point outside of the building, or preferably discharged into a separate detached dust house of proper construction.

Unfortunately, in many dust explosions the exact cause of ignition is never determined because eye witnesses are killed or seriously injured. However, when determination of exact causes has been possible, the most common igniting agencies have been found to be sparks struck by foreign material in grain or the elevator cups striking sparks against steel or concrete legs, electric sparks resulting from the breakage of electric lights, or from defective electrical equipment, hot bearings, and friction. Therefore every effort should be made to prevent the entrance of foreign material such as iron, steel or stones into the house from the receiving sinks. Some assistance in this connection is given by gratings or screens over the

unloading sinks, using separation or grating bars or mesh as small as practicable.

All electric lights, especially those in the basements and tunnels and up through the work house, should be protected by enclosing dust tight fixtures fitted with substantial guards. Portable lights are dangerous even at their best, but in any event none but the best portable light units having dust tight globes and substantial guards should be used. Extension cords should be of heavy rubber-jacketed type. Motors should be blown out at frequent intervals unless the motors are of the modern enclosed types especially adapted for use in dusty atmospheres. All auxiliary electrical equipment and wiring should be kept in the best of condition and given a thorough inspection twice each year or oftener.

It is especially important that all machinery, including elevator legs, be properly maintained. Buckets of elevator legs should be run free of contact with all the legging in order that there be no sparks struck by such contact.

All bearings, a very frequent source of ignition, need more than usual attention. They should be kept clean, well babbittted and well lubricated. Anti-friction bearings of the ball or roller type are largely exempt from such continuous attention and their use is strongly urged for all elevator applications.

From a study of past explosions it has been found that the reason for such extreme damage in many cases has been due to lack of relief for the pressure developed. Lack of sufficient window area for both ventilation and pressure relief results in heavy concrete walls being shattered, whereas with sufficient window area relief is provided when windows are blown out or opened without damage to the structure itself. Obviously, then, it is important that all windows be kept open when operating and as much window area provided as possible. The window glass should be of single strength rather than wire glass where the building is not exposed by other buildings of combustible construction. It is even to be recommended that the glass be scored with glass cutter to reduce its strength and so provide easy relief in event of explosion.

To provide relief for explosions originating in elevator legs the heads of the elevators should be vented through the roof. This vent should preferably be of a size equal to the cross sectional area of the elevator head and may be capped by a light metal top which would open in event of explosion. The matter of explosion venting is of extreme importance and when new elevators are built thorough consideration and study should be given this feature.

RESTRICTIONS and limitations of production control and processing taxes provided for in many of the amendments recently proposed to the AAA give convincing proof of the impracticability of the regimentation of farmers' activities. The professional "agriculturists" who spend most of their time, when Congress is not in session, favoring the farmer will be deeply depressed by the collapse of their pet scheme for regulating producers.

## Accident Rates Higher in Nine Industrial Groups

Frequency and severity rates for accidental injuries in nine of 30 major industrial classifications of the National Safety Council increased during 1934, advance figures show. When combined, the rates for these industrial concerns reporting to the Council reveal an eight per cent increase in frequency and a twelve per cent gain in severity, as compared with rates for 1933.

The frequency rate is based on the number of disabling injuries per 1,000,000 hours worked; the severity rate, on number of days lost per 1,000 hours worked.

# Asked—Answered

[Readers who fail to find trade information desired should send query for free publication here. The experience of your brother dealers is worth consulting. Replies to queries are solicited.]

## Analysis of Wheat Germ Meal

*Grain & Feed Journals:* What is the analysis for wheat germ meal? What are its advantages? Has it any particular merit from the standpoint of vitamins?

We note wheat germ meal is commonly used in dog and fox foods. Is it a suitable product to include in poultry starting, growing, and laying mashes?—West Chicago Feed Co., West Chicago, Ill.

**Ans.:** Professor C. H. Bailey of Minnesota, who wrote a pamphlet on wheat germ a few years ago, informs us that the analysis of wheat germ is 12% fat, 20 to 22% sugar (sucrose) and rather high in protein, 18 per cent.

## Feed Consumption and Milk Production?

*Grain & Feed Journals:* What is the feed consumption per day for dairy cows producing different quantities of milk of varying butterfat content?—Geo. B. Matthews & Sons, Inc., New Orleans, La.

**Ans.:** As given in "Feeds and Feeding," by Henry and Morrison, the daily requirements of dairy cows are as follows:

A 1,000-lb. cow requires for maintenance a daily ration containing 0.7 lb. digestible crude protein, and 7.925 lbs. total digestible nutrients. For each pound of milk produced daily there should be added, according to Professor F. B. Morrison of Cornell:

Per Cent Milk	Crude Protein	Total Nutrients
Pounds	Pounds	Pounds
2.5	.045-.053	.230-.256
3.0	.047-.057	.257-.286
3.5	.049-.061	.284-.316
4.0	.051-.065	.311-.346
4.5	.057-.069	.338-.376
5.0	.060-.073	.362-.402
5.5	.064-.077	.385-.428
6.0	.067-.081	.409-.454
6.5	.072-.085	.434-.482
7.0	.074-.089	.454-.505

## Storing Wheat in Kansas?

*Grain & Feed Journals:* I have had a little trouble with a customer in regard to some stored wheat.

A party who has a farm adjoining mine advised me that he had around 1,700 bus. of wheat in his granary and that he would have to clean out the granary to make room for the crop he was about to harvest. He intimated that I might be interested in this wheat as I am a grain buyer, so I told him I would go out and look at it with the idea of buying it. I saw his wheat, it was good quality and I made him a price on it. He said he did not want to sell it, so I told him I would store it for him without charge and he said he would bring the wheat in and sell it within a short time, two or three weeks at the longest. I did not mention the length of time I would hold it free of storage as I understood it would be moved out before 30 days. I had a notice posted in my elevator that I would not store wheat for longer than 30 days and my grain buyer and my clerk told him that if wheat was left in the elevator longer than 30 days, storage would be charged on it. This party left his wheat in the elevator twelve months, sold it, accepted and cashed my check for value of wheat with eleven months' storage deducted without a word.

Later he came in and said he thought I ought to refund him part of the storage as he had not realized he would have to pay any storage. I am a country grain buyer and do not operate a bonded warehouse and did not have a sales contract with this party on his wheat. Am I liable to a fine for accepting wheat for storage under Kansas warehouse laws? For years we

refused to accept stored wheat. Every elevator and mill in our town accepts wheat for storage and none is bonded. No sales contracts are made and we were only following common practice in accepting this wheat.—A. R. Magruder.

**Ans.:** The Kansas warehouse law as amended in 1931, in section 34-224 classifies warehouses, declaring warehouses receiving grain for storage to be public elevators. Sec. 34-227 provides that if grain is not purchased it shall be deemed stored. Sec. 34-228 requires the warehouseman accepting grain for storage to apply for a license and pay a fee of \$5 to the chief grain inspector. Sec. 34-229 requires a bond of 10c per bushel of capacity. Sec. 34-231 provides a fine of \$100 to \$500 a day for each day that business is carried on without the license required, or without displaying the license in the office room of the warehouse.

The course of dealing described is contrary to law.

To store grain in Kansas, country elevator operators not licensed must buy on a deferred payment contract.

## Claims of Landlord and Mortgagee?

*Grain & Feed Journals:* A tenant delivered 428.12 bus. of corn at 81½c on Mar. 9, 1935. Against it was a landlord's lien for cash rent and a mortgage by tenant on the crop to the bank.

By consent of the directors of our company the bank holding chattel mortgage dated July 31, 1934, was paid by us \$206.33, less \$4.28 for shelling. The corn amounted to \$348.99, leaving a balance of \$142.66 for the landlord as cash rent on 18½ acres at \$7 per acre, or \$129.50, plus \$13.16 for either clover seed or division on corn-hog payments.

The bank gave us a written guaranty that if the landlord succeeded in obtaining final judgment against elevator the bank will return money for what the landlord recovers by the suit from the elevator.

Is this guaranty good? Can the landlord put in lien claim for a note for \$100 given by tenant in settlement of lien on the preceding year's crop? What is the best step to take to secure ourselves from any loss thru a suit for damages?—Bongard Grain Co., by J. W. McClintock, Philo, Ill.

**Ans.:** Not having brought suit on his OLD lien within the time prescribed by law, the landlord cannot collect on the \$100 note without first reducing it to a judgment by court, permitting levy on any property of debtor. He no longer has a lien for the \$100.

Landlord's NEW lien comes ahead of bank's chattel mortgage. The bank's mortgage has no standing whatsoever against the landlord, as the tenant could mortgage only tenant's interest. Tenant cannot mortgage landlord's interest.

Whether landlord can bring in under lien other items such as hay, straw, corn-hog, and shelling expense depends on language of lease. If lease was for cash rent without specifying other items the landlord cannot bring other items under lien.

If landlord starts suit in time buyer will have to pay the cash rent \$129.50 and costs. Under the guaranty the bank should reimburse the amount of the judgment the landlord obtains. The bank or mortgage holder has a right to what is left after satisfying landlord's NEW lien.

When landlord starts suit the buyer should ask bank to defend in court; and to pay the judgment given by the court against the buyer in favor of the landlord.

## Must Regain Foreign Markets

The commodity exchange bill, the AAA amendments and similar legislation further restricting markets shoot wide of the real mark, which is recovering the place in the world trade once enjoyed by the American grain and cotton grower.

Until the farm board experiment of price pegging above the world level caused reprisals by other nations, the private grain trade had always quickly distributed the surplus at prices profitable to the American farmer.

## Coming Conventions

Trade conventions are always worth while, as they afford live, progressive grain dealers a chance to meet other merchants from the same industry. You can not afford to pass up these opportunities to cultivate friendly relations and profit by the experience and study of others.

Apr. 17, 18. Western Grain & Feed Dealers' Ass'n, Des Moines, Ia.

May 14, 15. Illinois Grain Dealers' Ass'n, Hotel Jefferson, Peoria, Ill.

May 15, 16. Kansas Grain Dealers Ass'n, Hutchinson, Kan.

May 17, 18. Panhandle Grain Dealers Ass'n, Amarillo, Tex.

May 17, 18. Grain Dealers Ass'n of Oklahoma, Youngblood Hotel, Enid, Okla.

May 24, 25. Texas Grain Dealers Ass'n, Hotel Galvez, Galveston, Tex.

May 31, June 1. Pacific States Seedsmen's Ass'n, Seattle, Wash.

May 31, June 1. American Feed Manufacturers' Ass'n at French Lick Springs Hotel, French Lick, Ind.

June 3, 4. Central Retail Feed Ass'n, Schroeder Hotel, Milwaukee, Wis.

June 12, 13. Ohio Grain, Mill & Feed Dealers Ass'n, Columbus, O., Deshler-Wallick Hotel.

June 17, 18. Northwest Retail Feed Ass'n, West Hotel, Minneapolis, Minn.

June 20, 21, 22. Southern Seedsmen's Ass'n, Louisville, Ky.

June 24. Farm Seed Group of Seed Trade Ass'n at Deshler-Wallick Hotel, Columbus, O.

June 24, 27. American Seed Trade Ass'n, Deshler-Wallick Hotel, Columbus, O.

Sept. 19, 20, 21. Grain & Feed Dealers National Ass'n, Jefferson Hotel, St. Louis, Mo.

National Hay Ass'n at Toledo, O. Date not selected.

New York State Hay & Grain Dealers Ass'n at DeWitt Clinton Hotel, Albany, N. Y., in August.



Wm. I. Biles, Saginaw, Mich., Deceased

## Changes in Official Grain Standards

Effective July 1, 1935, the Sec'y of Agriculture on Mar. 28 promulgated changes in the rules for grading grain.

The water oven was made standard for determining moisture, in corn, thus conforming to the established practice of chemists. For wheat, rye, barley, oats, grain sorghums and dockage the air oven is standard. The use of any device that gives equivalent results is permissible.

**Dockage of flaxseed and grain sorghums** is to be stated in whole per cent, disregarding fractions, thus placing less grain on the line as under the present rule permitting statement in half per cent.

**To come within the definition of "wheat"** the sample must not contain over 50 per cent of broken kernels of grain of any size.

In each of the tables of grade requirements for class I, hard red spring wheat; class IV, hard red winter wheat; class V, soft red winter wheat; and class VI, white wheat, there is added a footnote reference *a/* at grade No. 4 and the following footnote to each of the tables:

*a/* Wheat of this class that contains more than 10 per cent of broken kernels of grain that will pass thru a 20-gage metal sieve with slotted perforations 0.064 inch wide by  $\frac{1}{8}$  inch long shall not be graded higher than No. 4.

Strike out the words "or more than 10 per cent of cracked kernels" from the specifications for Sample grade in each of the tables of grade requirements for classes I to VI, inclusive.

**Cereal oats and smutty oats** are more specifically defined.

Cereal oats shall be any oats, whether sized, clipped, or natural, which contain more than 20 per cent of oats and/or other matter except "fine seeds" that will pass thru a 20-gage metal sieve with slotted perforations 0.064 inch wide by  $\frac{1}{8}$  inch long.

This change was made because oats frequently contain fine seeds which, under the present standards, are included with the "pin oats" that pass thru the sieve, thereby causing some lots of plump or fairly plump oats to grade as "cereal oats," which result will be avoided under the amended definition. A further reason for making this change is to avoid having fine seeds function twice in the grading of oats, once as part of the total "foreign material" and again as a part of the total oats and foreign material which passes thru the sieve in the determination of "cereal oats." Under the amended definition the fine seeds will function as a part of the total "foreign material" only.

**Fine seeds** shall include all matter which can be removed from oats by the use of a metal sieve perforated with equilateral triangular perforations the inscribed circles of which are 5/64 inch in diameter.

**Smutty oats** shall be oats which have the kernels covered with smut spores, or which con-

tain smut masses and/or smut balls in excess of 0.2 per cent.

### In grading grain sorghums,

Each determination of "cracked kernels, foreign material, and other grains" shall be upon the basis of the grain when free from dockage. Each determination of class, subclass, nongrain sorghums, damage, heat damage, and inseparable stones and/or cinders, shall be upon the basis of the grain when free from dockage and when free from that part of the "cracked kernels, foreign material, and other grains" which can be removed readily by the use of a metal sieve perforated with equilateral triangular perforations the inscribed circles of which are 5/64 inch in diameter. All other determinations shall be upon the basis of the grain as a whole.

In the grade designations wild oats are specifically to be included, the new rule reading:

(2) The name and approximate percentage of each kind of grain, including wild oats, which constitutes 10 per cent or more of the mixture, in the order of predominance.

## Census Reports Show Farm Increases

Preliminary tabulations to date of returns from the nation-wide Census of Agriculture which began Jan. 2, 1935, released by Director William L. Austin, Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce, show 1,890,103 farms in 1,031 out of a total of 3,071 counties in the United States, as compared with 1,737,719 farms in the same counties in 1930, an increase of 152,384 farms.

## Ohio Substitute for Personal Property Tax

In the state of Ohio under the old system grain has been taxed as personal property, on the basis of the average monthly inventory at 70% of its value.

Under House Bill 326 the tax will be based on the number of bushels handled during the year, one-half mill on each bushel of wheat and flax, and one-fourth mill on each bushel of other grains handled during the year.

Under the old law, if enforced, millers and warehousemen had an inducement to keep their stock low; but under the bill, if enacted, there will be no penalty on carrying large stocks. In a few other states, where enacted, the handling tax has operated satisfactorily as a substitute for the personal property tax.

## Elevator Wrecked by Train

Sixteen out of 54 cars in a B. & O. freight train left the tracks and crashed full speed into the grain elevator of the Trenton Farmers Supply Co., at Trenton, O., on the night of Mar. 10.

A brake-beam dropping to the track derailed the cars following.

The grain elevator, a building 40x70 ft., with 20,000 bus. storage capacity, was completely demolished. The machinery is a total loss.



Farmers Elevator Wrecked by Derailed Freight Train at Trenton, O.

## Montana Now Requires Protein Tests

Montana wheat buyers must henceforth have growers' grain tested for protein unless owner makes written request that no protein test be made. The new law which was introduced by the Com'te on Agriculture became effective March 14, 1935. It makes compulsory state laboratory protein testing of all wheat delivered to public grain warehouses in the state and establishes rules governing the testing of wheat for protein in marketing or handling by grain warehousemen. However, it permits the buyer to charge 50 cts. for the extra service and gives the owner the option of having the test made.

Among other things the new law provides:

Section 1. Each public grain warehouseman as defined by the laws of the State shall take a sample from each load of wheat delivered to his warehouse and preserve such sample in an airtight container with the owner's name thereon. As hauling is completed by each owner the several samples taken from all the loads of any one owner shall be mixed thoroughly together, except that high, medium or low protein wheat from the same owner or wheat of different types, varieties or grades shall be segregated and separate containers provided for each. A one pint portion of the composite sample shall be submitted to the state grain laboratory at Great Falls, Harlowton, or Bozeman and the balance shall be held in the owner's container. In the event of dissatisfaction on the part of warehousemen or owner either party shall have the right to a final appeal to the State Laboratory.

In case of an appeal a one pint portion of the remainder of the owner's sample shall again be submitted to the state laboratory with a statement of facts of the appeal and a final test in duplicate shall be made by the laboratory. The certificate of the state laboratory of such test shall be final and binding upon both parties in establishing the basis of the price paid by the warehouseman. A fee of 50 cents (\$0.50), for each protein test may be made, to be deducted and paid at the time of final settlement; Provided, however, upon written request of owner, no protein test need be made upon said owner's wheat.

Sec. 2. Any person, firm or corporation violating any of the provisions of this Act shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined not less than three hundred dollars (\$300.00), and not more than five hundred dollars (\$500.00), for each offense.

NOTE: All elevators on the Northern Pacific are requested to send their samples to the Montana State Grain Inspection Laboratory at Bozeman, all those on the Great Northern to Great Falls, and all those on the Milwaukee, except those located on the Northern Montana Division adjacent to Great Falls, should be sent to the Montana State Grain Laboratory at Harlowton.

## Cleaner and Aerator

By E. W. SMITH

To handle damp or dirty grain one elevator manager built a box with baffles thru which to run the grain.

The box is eight feet high, its other dimensions being 48 ins. and 18 in. Top and bottom are open. The 18-in. sides are covered with screen wire. Inside is a series of baffle plates, either solid to deliver all the feed to the bottom, or of a screen surface to take out dirt, small seed and dockage, as the grain rolls or slides from one baffle to another.

In operation the box or tower is set up in the driveway on a windy day, so that grain dropping from the overhead spout to the sink must pass thru the eight foot ventilating tower. The screens which serve as baffle plates deliver the dockage to troughs which throw it out to the side. The good grain passes thru to the dump sink and is re-elevated to the proper bin. The draft thru the driveway airs the grain and reduces the moisture content. The drying effect is enhanced by the length of time it takes the grain to pass thru the device, the baffle plates or shelves having just enough pitch to keep the grain rolling.

Very good results, both in drying and cleaning, is reported by the manager. In running heavily smutted grain he has removed as many as 25 bus. of smut balls from 600 bus. of grain, which means some improvement.

# Letters from the Trade

[The grain dealers' forum for the discussion of grain trade problems, practices and needed reforms or improvements. When you have anything to say of interest to members of the grain trade, send it to the Journals for publication.]

## Barley Growers and Handlers Should Protest

*Grain & Feed Journals Consolidated:* You have probably been apprised of the fact that the committee for reciprocal tariff negotiations has discussed the matter of reducing the duty on imported malt.

Several years ago, when the United States maltsters were shipping considerable malt into Canada, the Canadian duty was raised from 40c to 75c per cwt., effectively shutting out all American malt.

There seems to be a chance that our present import duty of 40c per cwt. on malt will be reduced, which naturally will have a marked effect on the price of malting barley raised by U. S. farmers.

We believe that if the U. S. farmers were aware of present negotiations they would protest vigorously against a reduction in the present duty on malt and we believe that you can do much to help the cause by contacting the shippers of grain, they in turn contacting the farmers and farm organizations.

It is very important that farmers and farm organizations write to the Honorable Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, stressing their protest.—Curt Kanow, Secretary, Froedtert Grain & Malting Co., Milwaukee, Wis.

## Night Lights Increasing as Barrier to Thieves

*Grain & Feed Journals:* I seldom call at any elevator these days which has not recently been visited by night prowlers and thieves—not including those who steal only coal. Tale after tale is told about the ransacking of the isolated dark elevator office of this and that. At Van Buren the Hoosier Grain Co. not only lost the \$180 in their safe, but the safe was ruined. In addition, they have lost two radios and one adding machine during "visits" on other occasions.

Therefore I truly believe it won't be long now until you will see bright electric lights illuminating the outside of every country elevator.

Good locks and heavy window screens are some protection, and I should say from the stories I hear that every operator should thus safeguard his elevator.

Properly used it might even be possible to utilize these outside lights both for protection and advertising purposes at the same time, but as an example of the value of outside lights for protection alone just try to trespass within 100 feet of an illuminated plant without feeling that you are watched by many people.

After experiencing such a sensation, contrast it with the relative security of a darkened, isolated grain office where bright lights have not removed the temptation from those who cannot help but feel a grain office is the easiest place in town to rob. Thieves are not easily tempted when they face danger.

The Farmers Equity at Van Buren, Ind., has been robbed too but now they have lights, they find that thieves won't even call and carry away coal although piled in the open. The unlit coal shed was being robbed frequently.

Thieves, fire-bugs and even half-wits are smart; they know the easy and profitable places to operate, in fact dark spots are a distinct temptation to them, whereas the difficult and dangerous places are usually left alone.

Bright electric lights are coming into their

own as night watchmen and, secondarily, as advertising mediums.—A. E. Leif, Fort Wayne, Ind.

## Working Country Shippers for Cash

*Grain Dealers Journal:* About six months ago a Mr. Barr was around soliciting an ad in a switchmen's time book. Last week he was around again. He had the letter heads of many of the elevators along the line, and apparently was collecting a rich revenue. He had a pleasing line about "how good a service the brakemen were giving us, how we didn't have to buy cars, like we did during the war," etc., and inferred that anyone who didn't help the "boys" out with an ad, couldn't expect service. He only wanted "a measly ten bucks."

Today we have a letter from the Penn. R.R. Supt. that there is no Mr. Barr in their employ, and insofar as he is able to ascertain, none of their men are using or needing such a book, as they furnish their own records.

Apparently, this is similar to the racket we stopped last year for which the fake solicitor is now serving time in Chester penitentiary. Country grain shippers have had to fear the ill-will of some train crews so long that apparently they are easy victims. It might be well to inform the trade of this.—Illinois Shipper.

Three steamers from Danzig arrived at New York recently, for Albany, the Sirene with 5,700 tons of malting barley and the Eir with 7,800 tons, and the August with 8,178 tons of Polish rye.

## Donald Morrison Passes Away

One of the most highly esteemed members of the grain trade in the Canadian west, Donald Morrison of Winnipeg, died recently, aged 73 years.

A native of Scotland Mr. Morrison went to Winnipeg in 1881, entering the grain business on his own account in 1904. For 31 years he was a member of the Grain Exchange, of which he was pres. in 1911-12. He headed the firm of Donald Morrison & Co.



Donald Morrison, Winnipeg, Deceased

## Legislation at Washington

Senator Copeland said Apr. 9 that he believed his pure food and drugs bill was dead as far as this session was concerned.

The Wheeler bill to investigate processors of farm products, after some delay, has been referred to the House com'ite on interstate and foreign commerce.

Senator Smith of the Agriculture Com'ite said Apr. 9 that the A.A.A. amendments would be reported out as in the original draft, with compulsory licensing of processors.

Under an amendment to the A.A.A. approved by the House com'ite 30 per cent of customs duties may be expended to subsidize exports of farm products or to purchase sub-marginal farm lands.

S. 2341, by Shipstead, imposes a processing tax of 35 cents per bushel on flaxseed, reduces the 65c duty by 50% and on linseed meal from \$6 to \$3 per ton, while providing for an increase in acreage.

Cotton planters are to be relieved of the 50% A.A.A. tax, and are to be paid for compliance with the planned production out of the \$4,880,000,000 relief fund, according to Senator George's amendment to the work relief bill.

Three bales of a grower's cotton crop are exempted from the heavy tax on cotton ginned for sale, in the bill passed Mar. 19 by the House of Representatives, indicating a purpose in the Congress to let up on bureaucratic regimentation of the little fellow.

Increasing the exemption from processing tax on hogs from the present limit of 300 lbs. to 2,000 pounds is provided for in a bill introduced as an amendment to the A. A. Act by Rep. Dirksen of Illinois, who declares the hog producers should have the same privilege as cotton planters.

Senator Dickinson said the total of benefits paid to cotton farmers was \$294,211,000, while only \$210,230,000 was collected in processing taxes on this commodity. He charged that the producers were paying from 70 to 80 per cent of the processing taxes and the consumers were shouldering the rest.

Mrs. Wilbur E. Fribley, of Chicago, pres. of the Housewives League, filed a statement with the senate com'ite on agriculture objecting to the amendments to the Adjustment Act, pointing out that competition would be eliminated and consumers would be at the mercy of government price fixing.

The bill to continue the N.R.A. contains provisions giving the president power to determine whether a trade or industry sufficiently affects interstate commerce as to be placed under a code. Price fixing is to be permitted when the president declares it to be desirable. Code assessments are legalized. The president is given power to impose a code the not desired by an industry.

Senator Bennett Clark of Missouri attacked the Copeland pure food and drugs bill as "a vicious piece of legislation." His objection was a clause in the bill providing that in the event any provision or regulation should be held unconstitutional by the courts, the secretary could promulgate a new one without hearing or notice. It was adopted, but Clark moved for reconsideration.

Nearly three months have passed since the Congress assembled in January, with little accomplished. The RFC, originated by the preceding administration, was extended two years; the baby bond act was passed; petroleum control was strengthened; \$60,000,000 was appropriated for farm crop aid, and nearly a billion dollars to carry on the departments. No final action has been taken on AAA, NRA, PWA, HOLC, economic security, work relief, transportation co-ordination, or commodity exchange regulation.

## Contract Approved for Increases in Wheat Plantings

The 1935 supplementary wheat contract, which will be offered to farmers cooperating in the wheat adjustment program who wish to increase their 1935 acreage under the recently announced modified program, has been approved by Secretary of Agriculture Wallace, the Agricultural Adjustment Administration announced April 1.

The supplementary contract sets forth the basis upon which acreage may be increased and provides that if farmers increase acreage this year, their acreage reduction for 1935 and 1936 must be made in 1936. It also provides that adjustment payments will be made to cooperating producers under the modified program, and continues the provisions of the present contract through 1936.

The modified program applies primarily to spring wheat farmers, but in the winter wheat states where wheat was planted for pasture in excess of a producer's acreage allotment, such wheat may be harvested for grain if the pro-

ducer signs a supplementary wheat contract. Volunteer wheat in excess of a producer's allotment may also be harvested if the producer signs the supplementary contract.

The supplementary contract provides that the provisions of the present wheat contract are to be continued through 1936. Thus, a farmer who increases his plantings this year would reduce his acreage next year by whatever percentage may be required if a new program is offered and by an additional amount to cover the increase made this year.

Farmers may plant more than their allotments under the modified program, but the increase will be limited to the acreage that it will be possible for him to reduce in his next year's plantings. In practice this top limit on plantings has been placed at 165 per cent of the producer's base acreage.

As the modified wheat plan does not relieve the producer of the obligation to make the reduction called for this year, but merely provides that he may make it in 1936 along with any general reduction to be made that year, benefit payments under the 1935 program will not be affected by the increased plantings.

## Iowa Dealers to Hold Big Meet

Grain men of the Hawkeye state will meet in annual convention at the Ft. Des Moines Hotel, Des Moines, Ia., April 17-18, states a "Last Call" from Sec'y Dave Milligan.

"We are going to start the convention at 2 p. m. the first afternoon with a meaty program, followed by a banquet that evening.

"Legislative matters concerning proposed bonded warehouses legislation, trucks and chain stores will be delved into thoroughly which subjects are particularly pertinent to every Iowa grain dealer at the present moment.

"A program of particular interest is also scheduled for the morning and afternoon sessions on Thursday, April 18, with the customary 'Dutch' Lunch feature taking place during the noon hour.

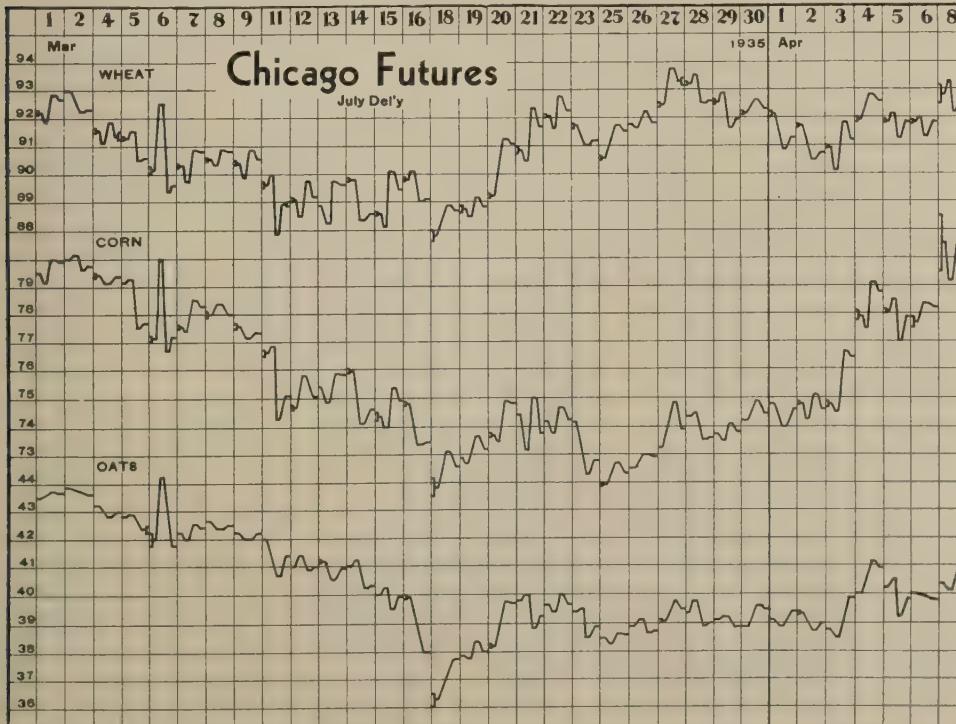
"We anticipate a substantial representation from throughout the entire state to hear the splendid array of speakers from Chicago, Kansas City, Omaha, St. Louis, Milwaukee, Minneapolis and Sioux City."

## Daily Closing Prices

The daily closing prices for wheat, corn, oats, rye and barley for the May delivery and the high and low of the option to date at the following markets for the past two weeks have been as follows in cents per bushel:

	Wheat											
	Option	Mar.	Mar.	Mar.	Mar.	Apr.						
Chicago	117	90 1/2	95 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2	95 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2	95 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2	95 1/2
Winnipeg	100 1/2	79 1/2	85	84 1/2	84 1/2	85	85	85 1/2	86 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	88
Liverpool*	...	76 1/2	75 1/2	75 1/2	75	75 1/2	76 1/2	77 1/2	79 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2	77
Kansas City	111 1/2	88 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2	93 1/2	94 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2	94 1/2	95	93 1/2	94 1/2
Minneapolis	120 1/2	98 1/2	104	103 1/2	103 1/2	104 1/2	103 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	103 1/2	104 1/2
Duluth, durum	129 1/2	108 1/2	110 1/2	109	108	109 1/2	107 1/2	107	108	110	109 1/2	108 1/2
Milwaukee	116 1/2	90 1/2	95 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2	95 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2	95 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2	95 1/2
Corn												
Chicago	93 1/2	75	79 1/2	78 1/2	79 1/2	80 1/2	80 1/2	80 1/2	83 1/2	85 1/2	84 1/2	84 1/2
Kansas City	95 1/2	75	82 1/2	81 1/2	82	82 1/2	82 1/2	83 1/2	85 1/2	86 1/2	86 1/2	89 1/2
Milwaukee	93 1/2	75 1/2	79 1/2	78 1/2	79 1/2	80 1/2	80 1/2	81	83 1/2	85 1/2	84 1/2	86 1/2
Oats												
Chicago	59 1/2	41 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	46 1/2	48 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2
Winnipeg	49 1/2	35	40 1/2	39 1/2	39 1/2	40	39 1/2	40	40 1/2	41 1/2	40 1/2	41 1/2
Minneapolis	55 1/2	42 1/2	45 1/2	45	44 1/2	45 1/2	45 1/2	45 1/2	46 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2	48 1/2
Milwaukee	58 1/2	41 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	45	46 1/2	48 1/2	48 1/2
Rye												
Chicago	95 1/2	53	56	54 1/2	53 1/2	54 1/2	54 1/2	54 1/2	55 1/2	57 1/2	56	55 1/2
Minneapolis	84 1/2	53 1/2	56 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	56 1/2	57 1/2	56 1/2	57 1/2
Winnipeg	80 1/2	45 1/2	50 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2	51 1/2	50 1/2	50 1/2	52 1/2
Duluth	79 1/2	54 1/2	56 1/2	55 1/2	56 1/2	56	55 1/2	56 1/2	57	56 1/2	56	58
Barley												
Minneapolis	82	55	61 1/2	61 1/2	61 1/2	62 1/2	61 1/2	63 1/2	64 1/2	65 1/2	64 1/2	66
Winnipeg	65 1/2	42	46 1/2	45 1/2	45 1/2	45 1/2	45 1/2	45 1/2	46 1/2	47 1/2	46 1/2	46 1/2
Milwaukee	86 1/2	61 1/2	68 1/2	69	68 1/2	69	68 1/2	68 1/2	70	70 1/2	70	70 1/2
Chicago	86	61 1/2	68 1/2	69	68 1/2	69	68 1/2	69	70 1/2	71	69 1/2	71 1/2

\*At daily current rate of exchange.



## New Warehouse Law in Indiana

The state of Indiana, which hitherto has had no law governing country grain elevators storing grain for others, now has a law effective Mar. 12, placing them under the control of the Department of Commerce and Industries, which shall issue rules and regulations, and licenses costing \$10 per year, expiring May 31.

Licensed warehousemen must file an annual report of storage business transacted.

Surety bonds must be filed, at the rate of not less than 5 cents per bushel of capacity.

Warehouse receipts must be issued stating the gross, net weight and grade of grain.

Sec. 22 reads: "All grain delivered to a public country warehouse shall be considered sold at the time of delivery thereof unless arrangements have been made with such warehouseman, prior to or at the time of delivery, to apply the same on contract, for shipment or consignment, or for storage."

Under Sec. 1 limiting the law to elevators storing for others a country grain elevator does not come under the law when buying grain under the deferred payment contract in vogue in Kansas; and this is supported by Sec. 22 declaring a sale altho no payment is made at time of delivery.

As to elevators actually holding themselves out to do a storage business the law is stringent, with full protection to patrons holding warehouse receipts.

## Crop Reports

Reports on the acreage, condition and yield of grain and field seeds.

West Point, Ind., Apr. 3.—Oats are being put in now. It is a little wet in most places.—W. W. Pearson.

Topeka, Kan., Apr. 3.—No rain in the western half of the state worthy of mention since Mar. 10.—E. J. Smiley.

Coatesville, Ind., Apr. 8.—Wheat is looking fine, acreage above normal. Not so much oats sown. Corn acreage about as usual.—A. J. Smith.

Buckner, Mo., Apr. 3.—Wheat acreage 107%, condition 70%, about 2% will be plowed up. Oats acreage about 115%. Corn acreage expected 105%.—Hedrick & Son.

Fairfax, Mo., Apr. 3.—Wheat looks good, and with a few good showers will make a good crop. We are going to need a lot of rain if we raise a crop of corn.—C. O. Williams.

Elkton, Tenn., Apr. 2.—Wheat about 50% of a crop; prospects look good for a big yield; there will be no wheat plowed up. Oats short. More corn than in 1934.—Elkton Grain & Mill Co.

Corvallis, Ore.—The liberalization of acreage restrictions on wheat adjustment contracts will bring out little change in spring wheat plantings in Oregon in southern sections, according to E. R. Jackman, extension agronomist.—F. K. H.

Denton, Tex., Apr. 2.—Wheat acreage 100% of last year; 50% will be plowed under and planted to oats and other feeds. Present condition of wheat left is about 50% of normal.—Alliance Milling Co.

Marshall, Mo., Apr. 6.—Wheat in central Missouri is looking a good dark green in color and apparently is a good stand. Considerable acreage is being sown in oats. Conditions favorable with fair amount of moisture.—H. E. H.

Kansas City, Mo., Mar. 27.—On May 16, 1934, we estimated the 1934 Kansas crop at 84,150,000 bus., now our analysis indicates a probable 1935 Kansas crop of 85,440,000 bus., with the possibility of many difficulties yet to be encountered.—H. L. Robinson.

Caldwell, Kan., Apr. 3.—Wheat acreage here same as last year; 5% froze out; some blowing; rest in good to fair shape. Normal amount sown to oats; stand poor. Not much corn will be planted. We have had normal rain fall.—A. J. Moore. A. J. Moore Grain Co.

Burlington, Colo., Apr. 7.—About 5% of a normal wheat crop sown last year; less than 1% sown this year; all will be plowed up, but unless it rains there will be nothing planted in its place. No spring crops are planted yet.—Hart-Bartlett-Sturtevant Grain Co., successor to O'Donnell Grain Co., W. T. Hardy, mgr.

Brown Spur (Kingman p. o.), Kan., Apr. 4.—Acreage of wheat is about 5% larger. Surface moisture better, but subsoil very dry. Average 10% winter killed. Oats and barley for home use only. Practically no corn. Acreage will be planted to cane, kafir and sorgo.—J. L. Wooldridge, mgr., Farmers Elvtr. & Merc. Co.

Petersburg, Ind., Apr. 4.—Continued rains in this section have interfered with spring plowing for corn and have cut the acreage of oats. All other crops are in good condition, and alfalfa is further advanced than at any time in the past 10 years, and unless killed by freezing weather, the first cutting will be ready by May 10.—W. B. C.

Boonville, Ind., Apr. 4.—Growing wheat in Warrick County and adjoining counties is looking exceptionally good for this season of the year. The crop on the hilly land is unusually good. Considerable wheat in the low bottom lands has been under water more or less during the past two months, but it is not believed to have been damaged seriously.—W. B. C.

Celina, Tex., Apr. 3.—We only have about 10% of a normal wheat crop as freeze killed most of the wheat in this county. All of the wheat acreage was put back in oats. Our oat acreage is about three times the normal crop. Corn is about the same as last year. All is planted and up to a good stand but corn and oats need rain badly.—Duke Milling Co.

Ft. Worth, Tex., Apr. 5.—Winter wheat got a bad start on account of the drouth, then a heavy freeze, and now dust storms, so I believe one-fourth of a normal crop is putting it big. Winter sowed oats were killed by frost and the spring sowed oats are looking bad. Corn is standing good so far, and fruit and vegetables will be a bumper crop if we get rain.—Phil Grotevant, Route 4, Box 128.

Ashland, Kan., Apr. 3.—Wheat acreage probably 3% less than last year; condition about 75%, but going back fast. Too early to determine abandonment but it looks like not less than 10%, this mostly in the sandy country and has blown out or been covered up. Corn acreage will probably be up 10%, oats down 30%, account of dry weather, barley down; will be sown to row crops.—Wallingford Elvtr. Co.

Portland, Ore.—An increase of from 7,000,000 to 10,000,000 bus. of wheat in the Inland Empire's 1935 crop was seen by authorities in that section as the result of the suspension of reduction contracts by the A. A. A. Orris Dorman, pres. of the North Pacific Emergency Export Ass'n, predicted that many Inland Empire farmers would take advantage of the suspension and probably will produce "fair in excess" of 75,000,000 bus. estimated for the area this year.—F. K. H.

Minneapolis, Minn., Mar. 30.—Minnesota is in fine shape, with plenty of moisture. The eastern half of North Dakota and South Dakota is also in good shape for seeding operations but, of course, the last year's loss of subsoil moisture has not been made up as yet. The western half of the two Dakotas and the eastern part of Montana is barely fair, with a little surface moisture but nothing underneath. The central part of Montana is in good condition.—Archer-Daniels-Midland Co.

Springfield, Ill., Apr. 3.—Weather conditions were favorable for growth of winter wheat, meadows and pastures, but continued wet soil further delayed field work. There was some plowing and sowing of oats in less wet areas and on light uplands. Spring work is generally backward in the south, and wetness of ground is rotting early sown oats in areas of the extreme south. Chinch bugs are numerous in some east-central areas. Because of feed shortage stock is thin in many areas; however, spring pasture is helping the feed situation. Dust clouds prevailed at the close of March. The general agricultural crop conditions are good.—U. S. Dept. of Ag.

Minneapolis, Minn., Mar. 26.—The Western Plains States, between the 100th and 105th meridian, are in a much drier condition than they were last year. With four years of drouth, and 1934 one of the driest years on record, the subsoil moisture in this territory is practically exhausted. This year the area extends from the Canadian provinces into the Texas Panhandle, covering western Nebraska, western and a good share of central Kansas, all eastern Colorado, part of Oklahoma and northwest Texas. Frequent and generous rains will be the only salvation for this territory, stimulating the growth of vegetation, which is the only thing that will bind and hold the soil and prevent erosion. A large acreage of winter wheat was sown last fall in the Pacific Northwest and the crop has come through the winter in good condition. Last year the winter wheat was practically all winter killed, which necessitated a large spring wheat acreage in this section.—T. R. Shaw, editor Cargill Crop Bulletin.

Winchester, Ind., Apr. 8.—We are having a wonderful snow today. Followed a rain Saturday night and all day Sunday. Not a hard rain, but just a continual fall that the ground would absorb as it was not frozen. This sets our oats sowing back a little. It will take several days for the ground to be dry enough to sow oats. It is our judgment the short oats acreage of last year will be followed by a still shorter acreage this year. Consequently there will be a large increase in soybean acreage. There would be an increase in corn acreage if it were not for the corn-hog contract farmers are signing. I don't blame them very much for doing it, they get some ready money and have to help pay it whether they sign or not. Anyhow, most of the farmers have been raising too many hogs, buying corn to feed them, which has not been a profitable thing for several years. On the writer's farm, we have been doing that very thing. We will take our money, fertilize our corn and raise as much corn on 10% less acreage as we did before and will raise enough hogs to eat the corn we raise.—Goodrich Bros. Co., P. E. Goodrich, pres.

R. R. 1, Waverly, Kan., Apr. 2.—Wheat is very spotted. A lot of it froze out. About four times as much sown last fall as usual on account of the feed. A large acreage of oats was sown, which is up to a good stand and looks fine. Weather is cold and dry. A large acreage of corn and kafir is going in. Ground is in fine condition, just enough moisture to keep vegetation growing; subsoil very dry yet. Farmers busy getting ready to plant corn. Pastures greening up and will be good. But it is too cold for crops to do well.—John McClure.

Winchester, Ind., Apr. 1.—From northern Florida, where they do raise a little wheat, and landing in Winchester, not traveling any at night, I didn't see a single acre of bad wheat. Just simply a perfect picture of growing wheat. Especially this was true in Florida, part of Georgia, North and South Carolina, Virginia, West Virginia and across the Ohio River at Huntington, W. Va., up to central Indiana, just a beautiful picture all the way thru. Farmers seemed to be busy all along the way. There also seemed to be plenty of them in town in automobiles.—P. E. Goodrich, pres. Goodrich Bros. Co.

Decatur, Ill., Apr. 6.—Wheat prospects are excellent; with ample moisture and favorable weather wheat has made a good start. The acreage seeded to oats in this section is very short. Some farmers did not seed any, while others put in a very small acreage, just enough to feed. Early planted oats are up and show a nice stand and good color. The chinch bug menace has caused many Illinois farmers to reduce their oats and corn acreage, and has increased the interest in soy beans. Farmers will have an opportunity to change their cropping plans and plant soy beans and other bug resisting crops after chinch bugs make their first flight.—Baldwin Elevator Co.

Chicago, Ill., Apr. 1.—The crop situation is so abnormal that predictions of probable production on this date are subject to more than usual change. With a general lack of both surface and subsoil moisture over a large area of the belt, the outturn is very uncertain. Should good rains occur soon over the dry area and normal weather prevail thruout the balance of the season, the estimate as here given would be raised materially. On the other hand, unless the dry area does receive relief soon, a calamity more disastrous than even last year could easily occur. Present indications point to about 20% abandonment, altho this will also depend upon the weather to a large extent. The Apr. 1 condition of winter wheat was 72.8 and of rye 73.9, compared with winter wheat 74.3 and of rye 63.8 in 1934. The condition and estimated crop, respectively, of winter wheat in the principal producing states was as follows on Apr. 1: Ohio, 93 and 34,732,000 bus.; Indiana, 85 and 35,090,000; Illinois, 86 and 27,720,000; Michigan, 83 and 16,460,000; Nebraska, 71 and 30,520,000; Kansas, 83 and 95,360,000; Oklahoma, 75 and 41,230,000; Texas, 55 and 22,380,000. The total for the whole United States was condition 72.8 and estimated crop 469,725,000 bus.—F. H. Miller, statistician, James E. Bennett & Co.

## Winter Wheat Promise 478,507,000 Bus.

Chicago, Ill., Apr. 2.—The immediate need of rain in much of the area west of the Missouri River makes a forecast of prospects very uncertain until the time of occurrence and extent of good rains or the failure of them is known.

Wheat condition Apr. 1 is estimated at 70.6% of normal compared with 77.8 in December, 74.3 on April 1, 1934, and 79.1 the April 1922-31 average. Conditions are uniformly good east of the Missouri River and generally very poor west of the 99th meridian.

Probable abandonment of winter wheat is 21.1% of the 44,306,000 acres officially reported sown. This planted area includes acreage which was allowed to be sown "for pasture only" above allotted but early in March a ruling by the A. A. A. will allow it to be cut for grain.

Condition is estimated at 75.7% of normal compared with 80.4 in December, 63.8% last April and the 1923-32 April average of 82.3.

**Stocks of wheat on farms** are estimated at 70,000,000 bus. or 12.6% of the July 1 farm supply of 557,000,000 bushels, compared with 115,000,000 or 18.8% last year and 125,000,000 or 15.6% the 9-year (1925-34) average. **Stocks of corn for grain** are estimated at 423,000,000 bus. or 30.8% of the Oct. 1 supply compared with 834,000,000 or 35.4% last year and 827,000,000 or 35.0% the 8-year (1927-34) average. **Stocks of oats** are 191,000,000 bus. or 30.0% of the July 1 supply. Last year they were 271,000,000 bus.—R. O. Cromwell, statistician Lamson Bros. & Co.

## Ample Moisture in Spring Wheat Territory

Minneapolis, Minn., April 6.—The Northwest has received quite ample moisture during the past week mostly in the form of snow, except the western part of the Dakotas and eastern Montana. In fact, the crop prospect in Minnesota and eastern Dakotas is the best it has been in some years, Minnesota especially being in excellent condition. (This winter Minnesota received the heaviest snowfall in thirteen years.) That is all very hopeful because the planting intentions for flaxseed as of March 1st were 1,845,000 acres, which is 30% larger than last year.

In Canada the situation is generally equally good, with March being a record month for precipitation in the Prairie Provinces (the fall and winter precipitation was 6.40 inches versus a normal of 5.76). However, intermittent rains will be required during the growing season, as there is still a scarcity of subsoil moisture reserves on both sides of the international line.—Archer-Daniels-Midland Co.

## Winter Wheat Condition 70.1

Chicago, Ill., Apr. 2.—Winter wheat condition on Apr. 1 is estimated at 70.1% of normal, the ten-year average being 79.0% of normal. A year ago the condition was 74.3%. The condition is above average in all sections of the United States except in the important area including large parts of Nebraska, Kansas, Oklahoma, Texas and Colorado, where the long continuing drought has not been effectively broken.

The abandonment is expected to be about 19.2%, which compares with 21.3% abandonment last year and 14.9% average for the ten years 1924-33. As in the case of condition, there is a sharp contrast between the drought area, and elsewhere in the United States. The present preliminary estimate of abandonment is 8,524,000 acres, leaving 35,782,000 for harvest, which compares with 32,945,000 acres harvested last year, an increase of 8.6%.

Prospects on Apr. 1 were for about 508 million bushels. Crop last year was 405 million and the average for the preceding five years (including the short crop of 351 million in 1933) was 565 million bushels.

The carry-over of old wheat next July 1, from present indications will be somewhere around 140 to 150 million bushels, compared with 290 million bushels on July 1 last year and 330 million average for the preceding five years.

The condition of rye Apr. 1 is estimated to be 70% of normal, compared with 63.8% a year ago and a ten-year average of 83%. In a general way this condition on the basis of acreage planted would suggest a crop of about 34 million bushels. Last year's crop was a near failure with 16 million—Nat. C. Murray, statistician Clement, Curtis & Co.

## Rye Movement in March

Receipts and shipments of rye at the various markets during March, compared with March, 1934, in bushels, were:

	Receipts	Shipments		
	1935	1934	1935	1934
Baltimore	297,335	101,347	....	....
Boston	1,100	1,850	....	....
Chicago	4,000	25,000	514,000	418,000
Duluth	324,156	16,723	156,282	....
Ft. William	6,780	21,458	....	1,371
Indianapolis	6,000	19,500	99,000	52,500
Kansas City	16,500	6,000	1,500	4,500
Milwaukee	4,245	19,810	6,275	11,295
Minneapolis	72,530	113,200	197,690	232,330
Omaha	....	29,400	200	63,000
Philadelphia	4,492	105,418	....	....
Seattle	2,800	2,800	....	....
Superior	242,700	12,391	139,045	....
Toledo	3,600	6,000	1,230	2,195

## Barley Movement in March

Receipts and shipments of barley at the various markets during March, 1935, compared with March, 1934, in bushels, were:

	Receipts	Shipments		
	1935	1934	1935	1934
Baltimore	1,417	4,522	....	....
Boston	860	....	....	....
Chicago	494,000	908,000	221,000	272,000
Cincinnati	....	3,200	....	1,600
Duluth	19,266	73,878	242,529	64,052
Ft. William	111,074	169,617	1,308	81,312
Ft. Worth	1,600	3,200	....	1,600
Kansas City	30,400	49,600	11,200	30,400
Milwaukee	913,320	1,116,280	281,400	403,675
Minneapolis	680,050	1,430,280	1,684,890	1,503,720
Omaha	6,400	43,200	27,828	25,600
Philadelphia	1,480	3,996	....	....
Portland, Ore.	10,499	51,381	2,815	64,131
Seattle	3,200	11,200	....	....
Superior	19,999	29,078	37,406	....
Toledo	2,400	6,000	86,970	1,580

## Grain Movement

Reports on the movement of grain from farm to country elevator and movement from interior points are always welcome.

Buckner, Mo., Apr. 3.—Wheat still on hand about 10%; oats 5%; corn 1%.—Hedrick & Son.

Ashland, Kan., Apr. 3.—In farmers' hands no oats or corn; 2% of wheat.—Wallingford Elev. Co.

Denton, Tex., Apr. 2.—In farmers' hands: Wheat about 1%; oats about 2%.—Alliance Milling Co.

Keymar, Md., Apr. 3.—Five per cent of the wheat is in farmers' hands. No oats.—Key Grain & Feed Co.

Burlington, Colo., Apr. 7.—No grain in farmers' hands. —Hart-Bartlett-Sturtevant Grain Co., W. T. Hardy, mgr.

Brown Spur (Kingman p. o.), Kan., Apr. 4.—No oats, barley or corn in farmers' hands; wheat, 10% of 1934 crop.—J. L. Wooldridge, mgr., Farmers Elev. & Merc. Co.

Portland, Ore.—The Nelson steamer "Flow City" under charter to the Pacific Continental Grain Co. for the Atlantic Coast carried 5200 tons of wheat. Most of the grain was taken at the Vancouver (Wash.) elevators.—F. K. H.

Chicago, Ill., Apr. 1.—Stocks of grain on farms in the United States as of Apr. 1 were as follows: Corn 427,000,000 bus., wheat 75,000,000, oats 176,000,000, compared with corn 814,000,000 bus., wheat 116,000,000 and oats 275,000,000 in 1934 and corn 1,318,000,000 bus., wheat 183,000,000 and oats 468,000,000 in 1933.—E. H. Miller, statistician, James E. Bennett & Co.

Kansas City, Mo., Mar. 27.—Regarding the country movement of grain, deliveries from the farmer have been unusually light, and undoubtedly will continue so. Farm stocks are unusually small and already some of our own elevators in the western third of the state are urging us to hold grain in our elevators for seed requirements in the fall of 1935.—H. L. Robinson.

Decatur, Ill., Apr. 6.—What corn is back on the farms is now in strong hands and the tendency is to hold on until it can be determined what prospects are going to be for another crop this season. Stocks in terminals are decreasing rapidly. Truckers are increasing their activity in hauling corn to the Southwest and it is surprising the amount of corn that has been trucked from stations in Illinois. Many stations in localities where they produced the best crop of corn have not shipped a single carload.—Baldwin Elevator Co.

## Wheat Movement in March

Receipts and shipments of wheat at the various markets during March, 1935, compared with March, 1934, in bushels, were:

	Receipts	Shipments		
	1935	1934	1935	1934
Baltimore	57,447	201,693	....	....
Boston	1,100	25,217	....	609,554
Chicago	582,000	405,000	495,000	628,000
Cincinnati	....	132,800	....	281,600
Duluth	122,076	945,744	413,962	517,195
Ft. William	3,687,322	3,323,985	9,787	66,157
Ft. Worth	166,600	135,800	533,400	305,200
Hutchinson	539,000	669,200	....	....
Indianapolis	164,000	196,000	61,000	81,000
Kansas City	894,400	3,060,800	1,876,435	2,214,475
Los Angeles	....	302,400	....	....
Milwaukee	4,620	20,020	149,800	40,600
Minneapolis	1,260,460	2,676,160	1,700,610	2,785,140
New Orleans	348,487	758,400	175,816	1,150,800
Philadelphia	58,918	16,624	....	18,625
Portland, Ore.	567,765	3,502,589	47,237	3,066,759
St. Joseph	240,000	329,600	427,200	790,400
St. Louis	....	1,145,200	912,100	....
San Francisco	....	205,000	....	....
Seattle	448,000	1,463,000	....	....
Superior	168,808	738,056	177,155	293,620
Toledo	376,600	327,600	273,795	528,782
Wichita	631,500	364,500	319,500	522,000

## Canadian Grain Movement

Ottawa, Ont., Apr. 5.—Canadian wheat in store for the week ending Mar. 29 shows a decrease of 2,614,733 bus., compared with the preceding week and an increase of 7,499,517 bus. when compared with the like week in 1934. The visible supply was reported as 231,533,622 bus., compared with a revised figure of 234,148,355 bus. for the previous week and 224,024,105 bus. for the corresponding week in 1934.

Canadian wheat in the United States amounted to 16,217,206 bus., a net decrease of 1,632,560 bus. from the previous week when 17,849,766 bus. were reported. The Canadian wheat in store in the United States is located at the following ports: Buffalo, 8,554,291; New York, 634,888; Erie, 1,018,000; Albany, 4,144,000; Duluth, 1,367,027, and New Orleans, 199,000 bus. Decreases took place in all the United States ports except New York and New Orleans which show small increases of 38,240 and 1,000 bus., respectively, over the preceding week. The largest reductions are shown at Buffalo and Erie, while smaller decreases are noted at Duluth and Albany. For the like week a year ago the Canadian wheat stocks amounted to 5,655,616 bus. located as follows: Buffalo, 1,526,513; New York, 1,013,917; Albany, 2,778,000; Boston, 284,568; Newport News, 39,000, and Duluth, 13,618 bus.

United States wheat in Canada was shown as 1,048,912 bus. as compared with 2,228,643 bus. a year ago. Wheat marketings in the prairie provinces for the week ending Mar. 22 amounted to 2,308,323 bus., an increase of 584,888 bus. over the previous week when 1,723,435 bus. were marketed. During the corresponding period a year ago the receipts were 2,981,647 bus. For the thirty-three weeks ending Mar. 22, 1935, and Mar. 23, 1934, 192,803,098 and 186,484,034 bus. respectively were received from the farms. This is an increase of 6,319,064 bus. over the like period a year ago. By provinces the receipts for the week ending Mar. 22, 1935, were as follows, figures within brackets being those for the week ending Mar. 23, 1934: Manitoba, 205,362 (271,638); Saskatchewan, 1,055,734 (960,686); Alberta, 1,047,227 (749,323) bus.

Marketings of wheat in the three prairie provinces to Mar. 22, 1935, as compared with the same period in 1934 were as follows, figures within brackets being those for 1934: Manitoba, 28,000,642 (24,517,314); Saskatchewan, 84,620,477 (31,898,287); Alberta, 80,181,979 (70,068,433) bus.—R. H. Coats, Dominion Statistician.

## Corn Movement in March

Receipts and shipments of corn at the various markets during March, 1935, compared with March, 1934, in bushels, were:

	Receipts	Shipments		
	1935	1934	1935	1934
Baltimore	285,618	114,087	....	....
Boston	3,533	2,430	....	....
Chicago	1,105,000	4,308,000	1,462,000	1,850,000
Cincinnati	....	282,000	....	130,500
Duluth	....	336,015	425,365	546
Ft. William	....	1,072	....	....
Ft. Worth	249,000	114,000	120,000	43,500
Hutchinson	1,500	3,000	....	....
Indianapolis	954,000	1,868,000	820,000	1,021,500
Kansas City	2,098,500	1,417,500	2,389,500	1,215,000
Milwaukee	96,100	726,950	221,000	209,300
Minneapolis	70,660	996,120	1,042,500	701,270
New Orleans	561,611	114,400	158,727	92,729
Omaha	507,271	613,200	1,457,401	1,505,000
Philadelphia	252,373	9,662	....	....
Portland, Ore.	*218,342	30,613	11,429	1,429
St. Joseph	357,000	688,500	355,500	873,000
Seattle	1,500	35,500	....	....
Superior	6,483	306,871	422,100	....
Toledo	67,500	102,500	....	66,965
Wichita	29,900	98,800	50,700	54,600

## Oats Movement in March

Receipts and shipments of oats at the various markets during March, 1935, compared with March, 1934, in bushels, were:

	Receipts	Shipments		
	1935	1934	1935	1934
Baltimore	11,353	137,745	....	....
Boston	4,810	47,200	....	....
Chicago	294,000	969,000	518,000	1,348,000
Cincinnati	....	192,000	....	168,000
Duluth	....	9,704	335,475	10,963
Ft. William	95,447	406,191	136,080	566,665
Ft. Worth	102,000	22,000	58,000	44,000
Indianapolis	264,000	624,000	332,000	764,000
Kansas City	124,000	102,000	266,000	238,000
Milwaukee	133,340	110,740	205,200	381,900
Minneapolis	140,750	319,480	1,277,290	1,272,830
New Orleans	469,167	57,002	823,675	50,601
Omaha	186,000	24,000	728,565	426,000
Philadelphia	80,514	63,022	....	....
Portland, Ore.	28,730	240,724	71,799	290,497
St. Joseph	270,000	204,000	13,600	84,000
Seattle	2,000	84,000	....	....
Superior	2,496	9,713	95,405	....
Toledo	135,300	139,100	162,820	225,350
Wichita	7,500	1,500	19,500	....

# Annual Meeting of Elevator Superintendents

The sixth annual convention of the Society of Grain Elevator Superintendents was held March 30, 31, April 1 and 2. The first session devoted to barley and malting, with a trip thru the Froedert Malting Co.'s plant, was held at Milwaukee, with the remainder of the program at the Hotel Sherman, Chicago.

Pres. WM. H. GASSLER called the first session to order at ten o'clock Saturday morning at the Pere Marquette Room of the Schroeffer Hotel with about 75 in attendance.

OTTO R. SICKERT, pres. of the Milwaukee Grain & Stock Exchange, extended a hearty welcome.

DR. JAS. G. DICKSON, of the University of Wisconsin, who has been active in barley improvement, gave a most interesting talk on barley types and their malting characteristics. He asked the cooperation of the superintendents in keeping the various types separated, and cautioned against mixing various types with different malting characteristics. Dr. Dickson exhibited many samples of barley and malt illustrating the various malting characteristics of each type.

After a very good lunch, the delegates went on an inspection tour of the newly completed plant of the Froedert Malting Co., after which they boarded a special car on the North Shore Electric for Chicago.

## Sunday Session

Sunday afternoon at Chicago Pres. Gassler conducted the proceedings, beginning with an interesting talk by Hylton R. Brown, chemical engineer of the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, Washington, on dust explosions, who gave a list of explosions, three of which were of corn dust at St. Louis, Omaha and Wichita Falls.

Samples of dust brought by the superintendents from their elevators were exploded by Dr. Brown. He exploded dust from bone meal and meat scraps.

WAYNE DAVIES of Chicago read a paper on "Static in Relation to Dust Explosions," which will be published later.

H. H. WINSLOW, of Pittsburgh, presented a movie on results of co-operative research by the Society, the Dept. of Agriculture, National Fire Protection Ass'n and H. H. Robertson Co.

## Monday Morning

A visit to the Glidden plant for processing soybeans was made; and some of the visitors went thru the Santa Fe Elevator.

## Monday Afternoon Session

FREDERICK A. WAND, Chicago, delivered an address on "Handling, Storing and Preparing the Soybean; and Future Prospects of Terminal Market Storage."

E. R. DARLING, Rockford, Ill., spoke on "The Chemistry of Grain and its Effects on Storage and Handling."

HAROLD WILBER, Decatur, Ill., led a discussion on handling problems, soybeans, and driers.

E. J. RAETHER, Minneapolis, spoke on "Grain Handling and Conditioning in South America," and was followed by

J. E. KLINGEN with a talk on "The New Grain Grades."

C. L. CANNON, federal grain supervisor, Chicago: We have had no trouble at all this year with the new grades. Under the old system weevily wheat was graded down as sample. Now we grade as tho not infested, with notation "live weevil," assuming that the weevil can be eliminated by fumigating.

The new system tells what grade you will have after drying. Tho "tough" the numerical grade can be No. 1.

CHARLES S. CLARK: Does the word "tough" give the buyer any additional information? Ans.: No.

Are you not casting an aspersion on the wheat by describing it as tough?

MR. CANNON: The grades have to reflect quality. The designation "tough" is so used in the Canadian system.

D. M. CLARK: We owe the Duluth boys a vote of thanks. They have come out 100 per cent.

G. P. BODNAR, of the federal grain supervision, Chicago, explained the operation of the Tag-Heppenstall moisture meter, saying: This device originally was applied to testing lumber for moisture and has been calibrated for grain, using three methods, the vacuum oven, the 130 degree air oven and the water oven. These methods are not used in inspection offices because too slow. The water oven holds the sample at boiling point of water for about 4 to 5 hours until weight is reduced to a constant quantity. The air oven holds the sample at 130 degrees centigrade for one hour. The one hour is important.

In the Tag the moisture reading varies with the electrical resistance as shown by the ammeter. These results co-ordinate with readings from the 130 degree air oven.

Electrical resistance of the grain also varies, more slightly, with the temperature, so that correction has to be made for the temperature effect.

Cold grain brought into a warm room may give an inaccurate test unless the grain is thoroly mixed.

For corn our roll has to have heavier corrugations.

The government's experience for one year was satisfactory but not with mixed samples. On straight run grain the machine is absolutely correct, giving better results than the Brown-Duvel, which after July 1 will not be the official standard, being superseded by the water oven and the 130 degree air oven. We have to use the water oven for corn because we do not have mills to grind corn fine enough.

MR. CANNON: We throw ice out of grain samples before testing.

MR. BODNAR: We are having some cans designed that will eliminate the difficulty of getting correct temperature of samples. Just before making the test, mix the samples and in five minutes you are ready to go on any number of samples.

The adjustment of the machine is so fine it is possible to get identical results in different inspection offices.

Corn rolls are used for soybeans, using a different thickness of shim to vary space between rolls.

An adjustment known as the T contact tells when battery is weak and needs replacement. The battery lasts a year or 10 months. Its weakness does not affect the test, as if the voltage of the battery drops you manipulate the rheostat to bring up the voltage.

We are working on a more sensitive thermometer. After a rapid drop the thermometers now in use approach the correct degree very slowly.

SECY D. M. CLARK: We are going to appoint a safety com'ite on accident prevention. A year ago the Cargill Co. started on a fine safety campaign.

Jas. G. Hayhoe, Minneapolis; V. I. Champlin, Minneapolis; Godfrey Morgan, Buffalo; M. Frank Beyer, Fort William, and C. J. Alger, Chicago, were appointed to the Safety Com'ite.

MR. CLARK: A buffet entertainment will

be given here at 7 p. m. A humorous program has been arranged, continuing until 10:30.

We have a paper on aerating grain by Harold Wilber; another on the death ray, and Arvid Anderson has a paper. I understand there is an advantage in chilling grain without turning it.

Adjourned for buffet entertainment.

## Tuesday Morning Session

Tuesday morning's session was called to order at 11:15 by Henry Cox, Chicago.

The nominating com'ite presented the following list of officers and directors for the ensuing year and they were unanimously elected:

## NEW OFFICERS

Pres., Oscar W. Olsen, superintendent, Peavey Duluth Terminal Elevator Co., Duluth; 1st vice pres., James Mackenzie, superintendent, Toronto Elevators, Ltd., Toronto, Ont.; 2nd vice pres., Henry Cox, superintendent, Rialto Elevator, Washburn-Crosby Co., Chicago; 3rd vice pres., Victor Champlin, general superintendent, Archer-Daniels-Midland Co., Minneapolis; chairman of the board of directors, Frank L. Neilson, general superintendent, Cargill Elevator Co., Minneapolis; vice chairman of the board of directors, Godfrey Morgan, manager of elevators, Spencer Kellogg & Sons, Buffalo; treas., Wm. H. Gassler, superintendent, Rosenbaum Bros., Chicago; executive technical sec'y, James G. Hayhoe, vice president, Cargill Warehouse Corp., Minneapolis; sec'y, Dean M. Clark, Chicago; assistant sec'y, Robert J. Sayre, superintendent, Rosenbaum Grain Corp., Chicago; assistant sec'y, Wm. T. Husband, general superintendent, E. R. Bacon Grain Co., Chicago.

Executive Com'ite, H. W. Feemster, superintendent, Western Maryland, Baltimore, Md.; H. L. Heinrikson, superintendent, Terminal Grain Corp., Sioux City, Ia.; M. F. Beyer, superintendent, Grand Trunk Pacific Elevator, Ft. William, Ont.; E. H. Karp, general superintendent, Farmers National Warehouse Corp., Chicago; Arvid Anderson, superintendent, Crowell Elevator Co., Omaha, Nebr.; G. J. Shaw, superintendent, Canadian Pacific Elevator, Pt. McNicoll, Ont.; Harold Wilber, superintendent, A. E. Staley Mfg. Co. Elevator, Decatur, Ill.; Frank Smith, superintendent, Albert Dickinson Co., Chicago; J. A. MacInnis, manager, Occident Terminal Elevator Co., Duluth; H. W. Thoms, superintendent, Donahe-Stratton Co., Milwaukee, Wis.; Wm. F. Schaeder, safety manager, Corn Products Refining Co., Edgewater, N. J.; Henry Keir, superintendent, Bartlett-Frazier Co., Chicago.

Directors, H. F. Johnson, superintendent, Galveston Wharf Co., Galveston, Tex.; J. P. Wilke, superintendent, Farmers National Warehouse Corp., Peoria, Ill.; Matthew Scharf, superintendent, Erie R. R. Terminal Elevator, Jersey City, N. J.; G. F. Rhodes, superintendent, Larabee Flour Mills, Wellington, Kan.; W. D. Myers, superintendent, Cleveland Grain Co., Chicago; W. A. Randall, superintendent, Pacific Continental Grain Co., Vancouver, Wash.; E. E. Sajles, superintendent, Ft. Worth Elevators & Warehousing Co., Ft. Worth, Tex.; W. J. Phelan, superintendent, Bartlett-Frazier Co., St. Joseph, Mo.; Wm. Recker, superintendent, H. W. Rickel & Co., Detroit, Mich.; E. J. Martin, general superintendent, Norfolk & Western Elevator, Norfolk, Va.; C. J. Alger, safety manager, Corn Products Refining Co., Chicago; J. N. Catter, elevator superintendent, Wichita Mill & Elevator Co., Wichita Falls, Tex.

J. A. MACINNIS: Jas. Mackenzie of Toronto is not with us. Last year he was the only Canadian at the convention. It was voted to send Mr. Mackenzie a wire that he is missed and that his fellow members wish him well.

The convention com'ite reported: We should hold our next convention at Duluth and Minneapolis, to give the boys a chance to see what they have. The time to be the last of May or the first week of June, leaving the exact date for future consideration, except that the first day be at Duluth.

MR. HAYHOE presented a report of the explosions hazard com'ite.

HYLTON R. BROWN, chemical engineer, Washington, D. C., spoke on dust explosions, and suggested a com'ite of five be appointed for further study. He said:

Paragraph 406 provides that legs can not be run idle.

MR. FEEMSTER recommended a change to permit legs to run idle a short time. Several expressed an opinion that stopping and starting was a greater hazard than running idle.

MR. BROWN: By changing shall to "should" in that paragraph we can take care of that by not making it mandatory.

OSCAR OLSEN, Duluth: The grain industry has been backward in research work. Study of plant operation has been neglected by the trade, and we still have the old Clark power shovel. Some improved method of unloading box cars should be devised. To put in a dump is out of the question with 8,000 to 10,000 bus. capacity in the leg. It is my hope that we can build up a research bure to help work out new ideas.

MR. CHAMPLIN, Minneapolis: I believe the research plan is a move in the right direction. Very little progress has been made in unloading. The car dumper is the ideal way but the volume of grain must be made to show a return on the investment. There is a possibility of something being done to speed up the receiving facilities of the smaller plants.

MR. BEYER, Fort William: It is almost impossible to put a car dumper into most of the elevators already built, as the basements are not high enough. Cable is used exclusively to pull the shovels in Canada. Prior to going to Canada we used manila rope.

MR. CHAMPLIN: I do not consider the wire rope such a serious spark hazard. A bronze sheave with rubber seat would eliminate the spark hazard. Most of the unloading is done in open sheds well ventilated.

HENRY RICHARDSON, Clifton, N. J.: This subject is near to my heart and nearer to my pocket. I would have \$1,000 a month income at 5 per cent on the money I am responsible for putting into the dumper. I made a howling success of it mechanically.

MR. HAYHOE: Farmers are going to truck their grain and do away with the country elevators.

MR. RICHARDSON: The grain is going to be weighed below in the basement instead of in the cupola. Have the dumper or weighing machine at the rail level.

MR. HAYHOE: The capacity of the pneumatic suction unloading equipment is too low, and if you increase the capacity the cost of operation becomes excessive.

HENRY KEIR, Chicago: I am vitally interested and curious to know what could be developed for the old style house with small leg capacity. Slow unloading of the grain retards the efficiency of the older houses.

MR. RICHARDSON: Tipping the car only sideways and not endways, would make possible a dumper costing only \$7,000, and would unload one-third of the contents.

MR. HAYHOE: The General Electric Co.

is working on a material to prevent abrasive sparks. The discharge spouts from garners could be lined with belting to prevent sparks.

At the suggestion of Mr. Hayhoe a com'ite on unloading was appointed, consisting of Hayhoe, Champlin and Olsen.

The financial statement read by Sec'y D. M. Clark, showing a growth in the cash balance from 15 cents June 1, 1934, to \$197.10 at present, was applauded. Receipts during the year were \$956.81.

Adjourned for luncheon.

## Tuesday Afternoon Session

M. D. BELL, Minneapolis, addressed the delegates on the "Relation between Engineering and the Grain Elevator Superintendent,"

VICTOR A. HANSEN, research engineer, of the Mechanical Power Engineering Ass'n, Brooklyn, N. Y., delivered a lecture illustrated by lantern slides on how power can be saved by using group and multiple drives instead of individual electric motors.

J. W. MURPHY, Chicago, delivered a lecture illustrated by lantern slides, on correcting the power factor in electric motor drives, which will be published later.

T. A. SCHENDEL, of the Premier-Pabst Corporation, Milwaukee, Wis., spoke interestingly on "Building Loyalty in the Plant," pointing out ways of stimulating the interest of the workers in their work and in the success of the enterprise giving them employment.

Pres. Elect Olsen asked that members send him suggestions for the next meeting.

Adjourned *sine die*.

Among those in attendance were: C. J. Alger, Corn Products Refining Co., Chicago; James Auld, supt., Northwestern Malt & Grain Co., Chicago; K. S. Bagley, grain buyer, Great Northern Elevator, A. D. Thompson Co., Duluth; John J. Becker, supt., Belt Elevator, Rosenbaum Bros., Chicago; M. Frank Beyer, supt., Grand Trunk Pacific Elevator Co., Ft. William, Ont.; G. P. Bodnar, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Chicago; Allan A. Breed, chief grain inspector, Milwaukee Grain & Stock Exchange; Hylton R. Brown, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.; E. Buelens, supt., Glidden Co., Chicago; A. E. Bush, Froedtert Grain & Malting Co., Milwaukee; Frank A. Byrnes, Northwestern Elevator, Rosenbaum Grain Corp., Chicago.

C. L. Cannon, federal grain supervisor, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, Chicago; V. I. Champlin, general supt., Archer-Daniels-Midland Co., Minneapolis; L. N. Cote, supt., Cargill Grain Co., Milwaukee; W. E. Coufield, Rosenbaum Grain Corp., Chicago; J. R. Coughlin, supt., Union Elevator Co., Minneapolis; H. S. Cox, supt., Rialto Elevator, Star Grain Co., Washburn Crosby Co., Chicago; James L. Cox, supt., Bartlett-Frazier Co., Indiana Harbor, Ind.; T. J. Crowe, T. M. Keystone Elevator, E. R. Bacon Grain Co., Chicago; J. C. Curry, Jr., Albert Dickinson Co., Chicago; Dr. J. C. Dickson, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, Madison, Wis.

Phil Eastman, supt., Archer-Daniels-Midland Co., Milwaukee; J. H. Elker, Santa Fe Elevator, John Kellogg Co., Chicago; H. P. English, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, Chicago; H. C. Fisher, Northrup, King & Co., Minneapolis; S. M. Frankland, Corn Products Refining Co., Argo, Ill.; Charles M. Fritz, Grain Futures Administration, U. S. D. A., Chicago; Wm. Gassler, supt., Calumet Elevators, Rosenbaum Bros., Chicago; Herman H. Gear, supt., Flanley Grain Co., Sioux City, Ia.; E. C. Gitter, supt., Keystone Elevator, E. R. Bacon Grain Co., Chicago; H. F. Graves, supt., Capitol Elevator Co., Duluth; M. P. Greene, Rosenbaum Grain Corp., Chicago; C. L. Greenwood, grain auditor, Star Grain Co., Minneapolis.

J. N. Hall, supt., Washburn-Crosby Co., Chicago; F. A. Hasse, safety engineer, Corn Products Refining Co., Chicago; James G. Hayhoe, supt., Cargill Elevator Co., Minneapolis; Reuben A. Heger, supt., P. C. Kamm Co., Milwaukee; H. L. Heinrikson, supt., Terminal Grain Corp., Sioux City, Ia.; M. C. Herman, supt., Bartlett-Frazier Co., Manitowoc, Wis.; J. P. Hessburg, manager, Archer-Daniels-Midland Co., Milwaukee; H. H. Hicks, supt., Donahue-Stratton Co., Milwaukee; F. M. Holwick, Washburn Crosby Co., Chicago; D. L. Horsburgh, The Glidden Co., Chicago; Henry Johnson, N. Y. C. Elevator, Bartlett-Frazier Co., Indiana Harbor, Ind.

C. C. Kamm, vice-pres., P. C. Kamm Co., Milwaukee; J. P. Kammer, Milwaukee Grain & Stock Exchange, Milwaukee; E. H. Karp, general supt., Farmers National Warehouse Corp., Chicago; H. P. W. Keir, supt., Wabash Elevator, Bartlett-Frazier Co., Chicago; B. P. Kline, general supt., Hales & Hunter, Riverdale, Ill.; J. E. Klingen, Cargill Elevator Co., Minneapolis; M. H. Ladd, chief weighmaster, Milwaukee Grain & Stock Exchange, Milwaukee; R. H. Lamb, buyer, Ladish-Stoppenbach Co., Milwaukee; Emil L. Lecher, supt., Milwaukee Western Malt Co., Milwaukee; E. A. Longenecker, Industrial Engineer, Chas. A. Krause Milling Co., Milwaukee; F. M. Losie, supt., Twin City Trading Co., Minneapolis.

J. A. MacInnis, manager, Occident Terminal Co., Duluth; H. J. Mallon, inspector, Bartlett-Frazier Co., Manitowoc, Wis.; E. Matthew, Rosenbaum Grain Corp., Chicago; G. C. Meyer, engineer, Kansas City Power & Light Co., Kansas City; Godfrey Morgan, manager of elevators, Spencer Kellogg & Sons Co., Buffalo, N. Y.; J. G. Muldoon, Hales & Hunter Co., Chicago; John J. Murphy, Bartlett Frazier Co., Chicago; W. D. Myers, supt., Cleveland Grain Co., Chicago; Otto Naumann, sales dept., Cargill Elevator Co., Minneapolis; J. C. O'Brien, Rosenbaum Grain Corp., Chicago; Oscar W. Olsen, supt., Peavey Duluth Terminal Elevator Co., Duluth; E. G. R. Peterson, supt., B. A. Eckhart Milling Co., Chicago; Lawrence Radtke, Arcady Farms Milling Co., Riverdale, Ill.; E. J. Raether, supt., Union Elevator Co., Minneapolis; Fred A. Rech, Arcady Farms Milling Co., Riverdale, Ill.; F. Van Remortel, Cargill Grain Co., Chicago.

R. J. Sayre, supt., Irondale Elevator, Rosenbaum Grain Corp., Chicago; T. A. Schendel, works-personnel manager, Premier-Pabst Corp., Milwaukee; J. A. Schmitz, chief weighmaster, Chicago Board of Trade, Chicago; M. F. Schopf, chief engineer, Rosenbaum Grain Corp., Chicago; O. R. Sickert, pres., Milwaukee Grain & Stock Exchange, Milwaukee; J. Frank Smith, supt., Albert Dickinson Co., Chicago; I. C. Spier, Rosenbaum Grain Corp., Chicago; Frank Spatz, chief grain inspector, South Chicago; Frank Stafford, supt., Rosenbaum Grain Corp., Chicago; A. B. Starkey, supt., Consolidated Elevator Co., Duluth; George L. Stebbins, manager, Cleveland Grain Co., Chicago; C. H. Steuber, supt., Kurth Malting Co., Milwaukee; A. Swendsen, supt., Cargill Elevator Co., Chicago; Harry Thoms, supt., Donahue-Stratton Co., Milwaukee; L. E. Tipsword, grain inspector, A. E. Staley Mfg. Co., Decatur, Ill.; Harold Wilber, supt., A. E. Staley Mfg. Co., Decatur, Ill.; W. J. Whiting, supt., Rosenbaum Grain Corp., Chicago; A. C. Watkins, general supt., Cleveland Grain Co., Cleveland, O.; J. D. Watabury, assistant supt., John Kellogg Co., Chicago; F. A. Wand, manager, bean and meal auditor, The Glidden Co., Chicago.

**Associates and \*Members in Attendance:**  
\*George Albiez, Chicago; Eugene Arms, Mutual Fire Prevention Bureau, Chicago; M. Dwight Bell, consulting engineer, Minneapolis; \*C. W. Brown, Innis, Spelden & Co., Chicago; \*George K. Budd, James Stewart Corp., Chicago.

\*Nick Carter, Hart-Carter Co., Minneapolis; \*A. J. Cordrey, Liquid Carbonic Corp., Chicago; B. C. Culver, Amer. Cyanamid & Chemicals Corp.; Wayne Davies, Chicago; \*C. W. Dempsey, sec'y and comptroller, Liquid Carbonic Corp., Chicago; \*L. H. Des Isles, Zeleny Thermometer Co., Chicago; N. K. Diedrich, Pittsburgh, Pa.; \*Peter Drolshagen, Chicago; Charles Dubsky, Syracuse, N. Y.

\*N. W. Elmer, Chicago; V. E. Forrest, Minneapolis; \*C. C. Gray, St. Paul; \*Norris B. Green, Chicago; C. W. Gustafson, chief engineer, Mutual Fire Prevention Bureau, Chicago; F. H. Hague, McKenzie-Hague Co., Minneapolis; Victor A. Hansen, New York; A. J. Hazle, Chicago; R. H. Hix, Chicago; Louis Houchin, Zeleny Thermometer Co., Chicago.

\*A. C. Keenan, Chicago; \*W. H. Kent, Chicago; R. E. Kenward, Pittsburgh, Pa.; \*S. C. Klaus, Zeleny Thermometer Co., Chicago; Harold Lockett, H. H. Robertson Co., Pittsburgh, Pa.; \*R. D. MacDaniel, Grain Dealers Mutual Fire Insurance Co., Indianapolis; F. E. Martin, Fairbanks Morse Co., Milwaukee; \*Ray Mons, Des Plaines, Ill.; \*H. G. Onstad, James Stewart Corp., Chicago; A. B. Osgood, The Day Co., Minneapolis; \*E. J. Patton, Stephens-Adamson Mfg. Co., Aurora; P. D. Phillips, Des Plaines, Ill.; \*Henry Richardson, Richardson Scale Co., Clifton, N. J.; P. J. Riley, Chicago; Max Rukin, Chicago.



Oscar W. Olsen,  
Duluth, Minn.,  
President-Elect.



Henry Cox,  
Chicago,  
2nd Vice Pres.-Elect.



Wm. H. Gassler, Chicago,  
Treasurer-Elect and  
Retiring President.

\*W. G. Strutt, Minneapolis; N. C. Webster, Richardson Scale Co., Chicago; A. J. Weis, Chicago; \*B. L. Weller, pres., Weller Metal Products Co., Chicago; \*W. W. White, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Bert Wilson, Liquid Carbonic Corp., Chicago; H. B. Winslow, H. H. Robertson Co., Pittsburgh, Pa.

### Exhibitors & Souvenirs

Directly beneath the famous "House on the Roof" of the Hotel Sherman, where the business sessions were held, were four floors taken over almost entirely by terminal elevator interests, the top floor (the 23rd) being occupied by a few selected exhibitors, to-wit:

LIQUID CARBONIC CORP'N exhibited their process of fumigating infested grain and grain products with bin and atmospheric chamber treatments. Live bugs were killed right on the spot. A revolving set of torches ignited above the model bin were extinguished upon being introduced into the bin, demonstrating that "Proxate" is non-flammable and non-explosive and does not stratify. Tanks of "Proxate" were opened in the presence of the many delegates who witnessed their demonstrations and educational movie reel, to show how harmless the product really is to the human being. The convention delegates enjoyed "Liquid's" comfortable lounge, their clever souvenirs, and their hospitality. Among those representing the company were: C. W. Dempsey, A. J. Cerdrey, Bert Wilson, Jack Christie, Bob Mathai, Walter Evans, Roy Crane, and several others.

HART-CARTER CO. demonstrated their new, fast cleaner in their well located room, having parts, models, and charts to illustrate the many advantages of the latest addition to the cleaner family. Their room seemed to be quite popular with much discussion going on before, between, and after business sessions. C. C. Ingraham, "Nick" Carter, West Strutt, represented the company.

H. H. ROBERTSON CO. showed moving pictures in their headquarters, along with views of vent installations they have more recently made. Their work, which is the culmination of effort by two associations and the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, aroused much interest under the tutelage of H. B. Winslow, Harold Lockett and Art Hedgren. Handy pencils were given their many friends.

B. I. WELLER METAL PRODUCTS CO., didn't display their new Calumet Bucket, but "Barney" had one under the bed in case of emergency. "Barney" acted as Chairman of the Monday night buffet supper and didn't have time to tell anyone about his new discoveries along the line of cups. Next year, he says, he's going to make up some "loving cups" along the "Calumet" lines.

BENJAMIN ELECTRIC MFG. CO., devoted their display space to an educational exhibit to help the delegates to differentiate between "approved" and "not-approved" equipment for Class 2-G risks. While two pieces of electrical equipment may appear to be identical, yet one is designed for one purpose and the second for still another use. Oftentimes the wrong kind of equipment will be installed and the expense wasted. P. D. Phillips, Chief Engineer, and Ray Mons attended the demonstration.

C. J. TAGLIABUE MFG. CO. exhibited a new Tag moisture-tester. W. W. White and R. H. Hix answered the many questions asked.

SUPERIOR SEPARATOR CO., represented by C. C. Gray, distributed mechanical pencils.

OTHERS who did not demonstrate, took some of the interested delegates to inspect installations around town.

The National Safety Council will hold its 24th annual safety congress Oct. 14 to 18, at Louisville, Ky.

A.A.A. activities are reported to be taking up 37.6 per cent of the time of Indiana county agricultural agents.

### Price-Pegging Self-Destructive

It is now plain that the price-pegging operations themselves led to the chain of developments which culminated in the cotton price decline. It was argued that the pegging was feasible because, in contrast to the Farm Board's operations, it was accompanied by control of production, both through the contractual agreements of growers to reduce acreage, and the Bankhead Act. But this country has no control of production in other countries, and price-pegging "holds the umbrella," as the saying goes, over foreign producers. Beneath the umbrella they can profitably expand their cotton crops, and are doing so.—*National City Bank*.

### Processing Tax Already Spent

Processing tax collections were announced by the A.A.A. Apr. 7 as amounting to \$731,982,189, and disbursements to \$887,512,255, \$630,606,962 being paid to participants in adjustment programs; \$214,651,202 was spent to handle surpluses, and \$42,254,091 went for administrative expenses.

Cotton farmers received \$221,182,638; wheat farmers got \$158,625,962; tobacco growers, \$24,053,184; corn-hog farmers, \$223,453,054, and sugar growers, \$3,292,124.

Surplus expenditures went as follows: \$46,080,106 for purchase and distribution of hogs, \$6,097,239 for exporting surplus wheat from the Pacific northwest, \$16,529,760 for relief distribution of surplus butter and cheese, \$112,746,219 for purchase of cattle in drouth areas and distribution of beef, \$7,660,968 for purchase of sheep and distribution of mutton, \$16,638,993 for conservation of adapted seeds, \$365,536 for purchase of surplus sugar, \$347,823 for diversion of surplus peanuts, \$42,269 in disbursements under the rice trust fund, and \$8,142,284 to sellers of tax exemption certificates under the Bankhead act.

### The Chicago Board Is 87

Robt. P. Boylan, President of the Chicago Board of Trade, last week announced its 87th birthday. He said: "This marketplace for farm products was established April 3, 1848, by eighty-two pioneer merchants who sought orderly marketing instead of the hit-or-miss method by which farm crops were distributed then. They achieved their objective.

"It has been possible at any time in the past eighty-seven years to sell or buy any amount of grain at prices known to the public—because of the Chicago Board of Trade.

"You may not have taken advantage of the firm, overnight bids for grain by Chicago merchants. You may not directly participate in the speculative markets which permit cash grain handlers to hedge their commitments by buying or selling contracts for delivery of grain in advance months.

"Nevertheless, every day in some way the crop distributing machinery represented in this market is being used by someone for your benefit.

"Last year, when drought cut crops to their lowest mark in 40 years, grain receipts at Chicago totaled 112,884,000 bus. Since 1855, when the exchange was seven years old, grain receipts at this market has totaled 15,718,065,000 bus. That amount of grain is approximately 200 times the winter wheat crop of 79,663,000 bus. harvested in Kansas in 1934. If placed in a train of modern box cars, the train itself would extend 85,000 miles from engine to caboose. And every bushel of it was consumed at Chicago or placed in world consumption by the merchants in business here.

"Today on the Chicago Board of Trade we face an objective as clearly defined as the early goal of orderly marketing. Our aim and hope is to play a leading part in the restoration of better and more normal conditions to the grain

farmer, and to every other element of the grain industry and the public.

"We bring to this fight the advantages that go with eighty-seven years of marketing experience. We bring to it the conviction that for best results for the greatest number, no other plan can match the healthy buying competition of grain merchants on the exchanges. The prosperity of the grain farmer regulates the prosperity of the grain merchant."

### The Respiration and Heating of Damp Wheat

[From a paper by Dr. R. K. Larmour of the Saskatchewan University presented at meeting of Society of Grain Elevator Superintendents.]

The spoilage of wheat when stored at moistures of 16% or higher is due principally to the germination and growth of moulds, the spores of which contaminate the wheat probably in the stock or at some earlier stage. With wheat at high moistures, these fungi grow freely producing heat, due to their respiratory processes. The temperature of the mass of grain increases with increase of fungi until finally at about 45-50° C. the growth of the spores becomes inhibited, at least to a certain extent. Heating grain usually does not rise to a temperature above 50° C. with wheat in small bulk. We have no definite observations as to the upper temperature limits of damp grain stored in large bins.

Heat produced by the natural processes of the wheat embryo seems to be a rather negligible quantity. Even at moistures as high as 20% the respiration of sound wheat is quite slow. It may, however, serve to stimulate the activity of the fungi at the beginning of heating.

Any substance which will effectively inhibit the germination of the spores and their subsequent growth will prevent heating of damp wheat. Most of these fungus growth inhibitors are not applicable to wheat because they are either poisonous to humans or they ruin the viability of the wheat. In this class would be included such inhibitors as HCN, SO<sub>2</sub>, NH<sub>3</sub>, and many other proprietary substances, which contain poisonous ingredients. In the work carried on at the University of Saskatchewan it was found that both carbon bisulphide and carbon tetrachloride, as well as mixtures of the two, effectively prevented germination of the spores that commonly infest wheat, and that the application of these substances to damp wheat prevented high respiration and heating.

The carbon tetrachloride seems to be especially adapted to this use, because on drying the wheat the reagent evaporates, leaving no detectable smell, and even large dosages have little effect on the viability of the wheat. As carbon tetrachloride is widely used as a fire extinguisher, its application to the problem of the prevention of heating damp grain would decrease rather than increase the fire hazard in elevators, and there could be no likelihood of explosions resulting from the use of this compound.

It should be pointed out that treatment with carbon tetrachloride does not kill the fungus spores any more than it kills the embryo of the wheat. It appears to be strictly an inhibitor. When the concentration of vapor becomes low due to absorption and diffusion, the spores tend to germinate and the fungus grows freely.

In considering any commercial application of this substance, therefore, it is necessary to devise means for not only dosing the wheat at the time that it is put into storage, but also for maintaining an effective concentration of the vapor during the time that it remains in storage. It can be used, therefore, only as a means for preventing damp wheat getting out of condition until such times as the grain can be moved to driers in which the moisture can be reduced to the safe limit of 14%.

The National Fire Protection Ass'n will hold its annual convention May 13 to 17 at the Biltmore Hotel, Atlanta, Ga.

# Grain and Feed Trade News

Reports of new firms, changes, deaths and failures; new elevators, feed mills, improvements, fires, casualties and accidents are solicited.

## CANADA

Nokomis, Sask.—The grain elevator of the Ogilvie Flour Mills Co., Ltd., office and nearby coal shed burned last month; insured. An over-heated bearing is reported as the cause of the fire.

Ottawa, Ont.—According to unofficial reports the new garnet wheat regulations may not be made effective this year as expected. The Government has been urged to postpone operation of this act, according to which garnet wheat could not be mixed with No. 2 northern or better grades, as has been the practice, but would be graded separately after Aug. 1, 1935. Warehousemen are said to have approximately 40,000,000 bus. of No. 2 northern, for which they have given receipts and which they are not likely to dispose of before the end of the crop year. This could not be sold as No. 2 northern after Aug. 1 if the act becomes operative, and they would consequently sustain considerable loss.

## COLORADO

Wiley, Colo.—The Denver Alfalfa Milling & Products Co.'s alfalfa mill here was badly damaged by fire during the severe wind and dust storm of Mar. 15, the fire, which started at about 8 p. m., believed to have been caused by a power line wire hitting against the side of the building; loss, approximately \$10,000. The main building was practically destroyed, but the hay sheds, where thousands of tons of hay were stored, and the warehouses, where alfalfa meal and other products were kept, were saved. A brick wall fell into the mill during the fire and slightly damaged the engine. The machinery is not a total loss. The mill will be rebuilt at once and will be ready for use in time for the new alfalfa hay crop.

## ILLINOIS

Petersburg, Ill.—Windstorm damaged the roof and one side of the elevator of the Junction Grain Co. on Mar. 20.

Meadows, Ill.—During the severe storm of Mar. 24, a door at the Meadows Grain & Coal Co.'s elevator was blown down.

Mattoon, Ill.—About \$85 was stolen from the elevator safe of the Big Four Elvtr. Co. during the night of Mar. 28. Entrance was gained by prying open a window.

Avon, Ill.—Robert Cutler, who has been in the employ of the Farmers Elvtr. Co. here for a number of years, has bot the business, including the elevator building.

Fillmore, Ill.—Suit has been bot to foreclose a mortgage given as security for a loan of \$2,500 on land on which the Fillmore Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator is located.

Dwight, Ill.—James Finnegan, of Morris, Ill., who operates a large loading elevator there, is opening a grain buying office here, with Jens H. Spandet as his representative.

Strawn, Ill.—We are installing 20-ton truck scales at our elevators here and at Risk (r. d. from Strawn), and will remodel the office buildings at both points.—Harry Tjardes.

Bluffs, Ill.—Over the week-end of Mar. 16, thieves broke open the Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s safe and got \$5, missing a larger amount of money in one of the compartments of the safe.

Clifton, Ill.—B. J. Wallace, lessee of the former R. R. Meents & Son elevator since last September, has just added to his grain and coal business lumber, building material, paints, etc.

Utica, Ill.—The Illinois Valley Grain Co. (an old, established company), incorporated; capital stock, 150 shares p. v. common; incorporators: Lorena D. Dunaway, Dorothy D. Best and Adolph Jesse; to operate grain elevators. George C. Dunaway, former proprietor, died three years ago.

Roseville, Ill.—Burglars broke into the safe of the Farmers Grain Co.'s elevator recently and stole about \$171.

Litchfield, Ill.—It is reported in the press that M. J. Buscher & Son have announced plans for an elevator here, with M. J. Buscher in charge of the grain buying. Mr. Buscher has operated houses at Waggoner, Thomasville and Zanesville.

Greenville, Ill.—A. H. Malan has sold his interest in the Greenville Elvtr. Co. to his brother, F. J. Malan, with whom he has been associated in business for the past 15 years. For the present Mr. Malan will continue to be employed by the elevator company.

Bryce (Milford p. o.), Ill.—While testing grain for moisture at the office of the Bryce Grain Co., on Mar. 7, the gasoline heating unit suddenly became enveloped in flames. Arthur J. Walters, manager, seized a fire extinguisher, which together with a second fire extinguisher, was successful in putting out the blaze. The damage amounted to about \$50.

West Chicago, Ill.—Marshall Bros., extensive sheep feeders here, have installed a one-ton Dupage Feed Mixer, to be used in preparing a combination of yeast and minerals used in feeding and conditioning sheep. The firm is reported to have followed successful feeding tests with yeast and minerals, with an order to the Northwestern Yeast Co. for five carloads of yeast.

Winchester, Ill.—The Winchester Farmers Elvtr. & Merc. Co. has filed a petition for reorganization under the new bankruptcy act, stating that the assets do not exceed \$60,000 and the liabilities amount to approximately \$100,000. It is alleged by the company that its present financial condition was bot about by losses resulting from the sale and purchase of grain by the manager and agent without the authority and knowledge of the officers and directors.

Bloomington, Ill.—The Illinois N. R. A. law was declared unconstitutional Mar. 30 by Judge Homer W. Hall of the McLean County Court, who said: "Authority delegated by the people to the legislature permitting the making of laws may not be redelegated by the legislature to com'ites, bureos, code authorities or executives, allowing these agencies to make rules with the effect of laws, the violation of which makes the individual amenable to the criminal statutes."

Freeport, Ill.—Section 3 of the Illinois banking code which provides that drafts for clearances between all banks be preferred claims in cases of insolvency, lately was declared unconstitutional by three judges who sat en banc in the Stephenson County Circuit court here. If the court ruling is upheld by the Illinois Supreme court, operating banks will be forced to file claims for clearances with those of general creditors of defunct banks and as a result additional funds will become available to closed bank depositors.

### CHICAGO NOTES

Board of Trade memberships are selling for \$5,000, an advance of \$100 over the previous sale.

New members of the Board of Trade include Roy W. Milner, pres. of the Winnipeg, Man., Grain Exchange.

The Board of Trade Fellowship Club, composed of brokers and clerks, held its annual election on Mar. 29. John Rauch was the only nominee for pres.

More Limestone . . .  
In Your Community,  
More Grain . . .  
In Your Elevator!  
Write for 1935 Prices  
**LEHIGH STONE CO.**  
Box 67-A, Kankakee, Illinois

The application of W. E. Ullman for clearing privileges has been approved by the Board of Trade directors.

On Apr. 3 members of the Chicago Board of Trade celebrated the 87th anniversary of the founding of the exchange.

The Glidden Co. is expanding its \$650,000 plant here for the extraction of soybean oil, which has been in operation about three months. Equipment will be installed to double the capacity of the plant, at a cost of about half a million dollars.

Members of the Ass'n of Grain Commission Merchants, at a meeting on Apr. 4, were addressed by C. H. Bailey, professor of agricultural bio-chemistry at the University of Minnesota, who gave some common-sense advice on foods and their uses.

An addition to the malt house of the Fleischmann Malting Co. on 51st Place is under construction, consisting of two units, a five-story germinating house, 85x212, and a kiln building 111x89, joining it. The E. W. Sproul Const. Co. has the general contract.

The Grain Market Analysts Club held its last meeting of the season Apr. 3, the speaker of the evening being Jas. E. Boyle, professor of rural economy, Cornell University, who ridiculed withdrawal into nationalism, and declared it was time to abandon our dangerous doctrine of scarcity. The club chose the following officers for the ensuing year: Pres., R. F. Uhlmann, and vice-pres., Royal W. Bell; the sec'y-treas. to be named by the directors at their next meeting.

Boettcher, Newton & Co. was merged with Harris, Upham & Co. on Apr. 8, the operating name of the combined firms, both of which are members of the Board of Trade, being Harris, Upham & Co., whose headquarters are New York City. The Chicago offices will be in Harris, Upham's former quarters in the Field Bldg., and the resident partners are: James A. Cathcart, senior partner of Harris, Upham & Co. before the consolidation; Harry R. Kimball and Patrick F. Buckley, who was head of the Chicago office of Boettcher, Newton & Co. The merger will add the Omaha, Denver and Colorado Springs offices to the former list of 21 Harris, Upham offices thruout the conuntry, including offices in every important grain terminal market in the country.

## INDIANA

Lagro, Ind.—Purchase of a truck is contemplated by the Lagro Equity Exchange.

Sweetser, Ind.—The cattle barn of the A. B. Martin Grain Co. has been doubled in size.

Greenville, Ind.—The feed and flour mill here has been bot by Orville Modesitt, of Corey.

Macy, Ind.—Installation of a truck scale before harvest starts is contemplated by See & Son.

Atlanta, Ind.—The office of the Atlanta Grain Co. was visited by thieves during the night of Mar. 16.

Cicero, Ind.—Thieves broke into the office of the Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co. about the middle of last month.

Van Buren, Ind.—The Farmers Equity Exchange is installing a Kelly Duplex Feed Mixer at its elevator.

Packerton (Claypool p. o.), Ind.—Earl Beigh has been appointed manager of the Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator here.

Warren, Ind.—The elevator of the Warren Elvtr. Co. has been improved with a Sidney Overhead Traveling Truck Lift.

Peru, Ind.—Peru Grain & Coal Co., managed by David Jackley, has installed a corn cracker and grader with 5-h.p. GE Motor.

Hammond, Ind.—The death of Arthur H. Klug, sales manager for Chapin & Co., feed manufacturers, occurred on Mar. 22.

Liberty, Ind.—A fire originating in an engine in the plant of the Muff Grain & Coal Co. slightly damaged the property recently.

Cloverdale, Ind.—Operations have been resumed at the Cloverdale Flour Mill, closed for two years past, with E. N. Larkin as manager.

Petersburg, Ind.—The mill of the Petersburg Milling Co. was broken into by thieves recently, who carried away considerable flour.—W. B. C.

Coatesville, Ind.—A. J. Smith, who recently completed his lease of a year on the elevator at Camden, Ind., has changed his address to this point.

Nappanee, Ind.—Merrill Doriot, formerly of Plymouth, Ind., has bot an interest in the Syler & Syler elevator here and is moving his family to this point.

Forsman (Brook p. o.), Ind.—Mr. Goodwin is the new manager of the Standard Elvtr. Co.'s elevator here, succeeding Charles Englis, who has moved to Otterbein.

Logansport, Ind.—In order to better handle its poultry feed business, the Lake Maxinkuckee Ice Co. has added a Kelly Duplex Feed Mixer to its equipment.

Speicher (Wabash p. o.), Ind.—The approach and the return driveway to the Morrow Grain Co.'s elevator is being covered with cinders to protect it from spring mud.—W. B. C.

New Albany, Ind.—Molasses feed equipment has been installed by Raymond Shine, who has changed the name of the Farmers & Merchants Exchange to the Shine Milling Co.

Indianapolis, Ind.—The Indiana Grain Dealers Ass'n recently received a new member in the Cambridge Feed Mills, Inc., of Cambridge City, of which Mrs. Lotta Smith is manager.

Preble, Ind.—The Preble Equity Exchange is installing a corn sheller. It expects to put in a large truck scale, with 22-foot platform before wheat harvest.—W. M. Meyer, mgr.

Tocsin, Ind.—The Tocsin Lbr. & Grain Co. will double the size of its feed grinding and mixing building to provide storage room for feed ingredients.—G. W. Woodward, mgr.

Auburn, Ind.—The Walter Grain Co. is adding a corn cracker and grader to the equipment of its feed mill. Last month it installed a large hammer mill, as previously reported.

Owensville, Ind.—Sam F. Scott, 70 years old, who for many years operated a flour mill here and did a large flour and feed business, is dead at his home here after a short illness.—W. B. C.

Greenville, Ind.—Orville J. Modesitt, of Corey, Ind., has purchased the Greenville flour mill and has moved here with his family. He will carry on a general flour and feed business.—W. B. C.

Winslow, Ind.—Henry Ketzel, who came here 40 years ago and with his brother-in-law, Henry Katterjohn, established the Winslow flour mill, died in California recently, aged 72 years.—W. B. C.

Craigville, Ind.—The Craigville Elvtr. Co. expects to install a hammer mill, also either a large motor or a multiple-cylinder engine to run it, depending upon an anticipated reduction in power rates.—R. A. Worden.

Camden, Ind.—The elevator of the Camden Elvtr. Co. has been leased by the Steinhardt Grain Co., which is continuing the name of Camden Elvtr. Co. Jesse Zook is the new manager. A. J. Smith leased this elevator for the past year.

Indianapolis, Ind.—Since the death of Frank M. Montgomery (reported in the Journals last number), R. B. McConnel has succeeded to the business of the grain brokerage firm of Montgomery & McConnel, which he will conduct under his own name.

Brook, Ind.—The Standard Elvtr. Co. will start at once painting its line of five elevators in Newton County, which are under the supervision of Walt Nading. It will also install a truck dumping system in its Elvtr. "B" or oats house here at Brook.—W. R. Nading, mgr., Standard Elvtr. Co.

Clay City, Ind.—Lewis Schopmeyer, formerly associated with a mill at Poland, Ind., was high bidder for the Gaebe Bros. flour mill here at a receiver's sale on Mar. 27, bidding \$8,500 for the brick building fully equipped with flour milling and grist mill machinery. The mill was closed a year ago last October, following the death of John S. Gaebe, who was fatally injured in an auto accident. Mr. Schopmeyer plans to re-establish the business.

Evansville, Ind.—The Rosenbaum Grain Corp. on Mar. 25 moved from the fourth floor of the Old National Bank Bldg. to new offices on the eighth floor, where it has three times the space formerly occupied. New tickers have been installed.

Poneto, Ind.—The W. M. Engeler & Co., managed by G. L. Arnold, has installed a half-ton Kelly Duplex Vertical Feed Mixer, with motor drive. The company is gradually dismantling and eventually will tear down the old elevator of the Poneto Grain Co. which it acquired last August, leaving one elevator at Poneto.

Berne, Ind.—The Community Exchange (formerly the Berne Milling Co.), feed manufacturers, was entered by burglars during the night of Apr. 4, and the safe damaged by a sledge hammer, but the vault was not opened. The same night the office of the Berne Grain & Hay Co. was entered but nothing of value stolen.

Evansville, Ind.—The wheat improvement program in southwestern Indiana now enters its sixth year. Its outstanding accomplishments have been the development of the Purdue garlic control plan, the growing practice of cleaning seed wheat and treating it for smut eradication and the use of fine quality seed by wheat growers of this section. Iglehart Bros., Inc., of this city, will again sponsor the program, and C. E. Skiver, Purdue University expert, will be in charge of the program.—W. B. C.

## IOWA

Onawa, Ia.—The I. C. Elvtr. Co. is erecting a gas station here.

Anita, Ia.—Philip Reed Smith, former grain and livestock dealer, died Mar. 23, at the age of 58 years.

Stanwood, Ia.—The local elevator of Wilder Grain Co. has been bot by Behrens Bros. Herb Behrens will be the active manager.

Independence, Ia.—The West Side Elvtr. has installed a grinder with which ear corn is crushed, and shelled corn is cracked.

Ottosen, Ia.—The Davenport Elvtr. Co. took charge of the J. B. Mertz elevator here on Apr. 1, with Paul Hughes as manager.

Smithland, Ia.—W. L. Swanson, of Rodney, Ia., is turning the elevator here back to the Sioux Valley Savings Bank on a mortgage.

Jessup, Ia.—Ralph Emerson, formerly at Fairbanks, Ia., has become associated with his father, C. A. Emerson, in the Jessup elevator.

Colo, Ia.—North Iowa Grain Co. will install a 20-ton Fairbanks Truck Scale with 24x9-foot platform. T. E. Ibberson Co. has the contract.

Winthrop, Ia.—Installation of a truck scale is an improvement contemplated by the Winthrop Elvtr. Co., managed by Joseph B. McKay.

Sexton, Ia.—A new 100-bu. Fairbanks Hopper Scale will be installed in the elevator of the North Iowa Grain Co. T. E. Ibberson Co. will do the work.

Highview, Ia.—The Highview Farmers' Elvtr. Co. will soon install a new 7½-h.p. electric motor to operate the leg. This will replace a 10-h.p. gas engine.—Art Torkelson.

Elkhorn, Ia.—The Farmers Co-op. Co. discontinued business on Apr. 1. The stock on hand at the elevator was closed out before that date.

Osage, Ia.—The Osage Grain & Supply Co. recently purchased the sheds and office of the Stacy Coal Co. Karl Schmidt is the manager.—Art Torkelson.

Otranto, Ia.—The elevator here which has been closed for some time has been repaired and was opened for business on Mar. 25, with D. J. Campbell as proprietor.

Woolstock, Ia.—Edw. Olson, present manager of the Farmers Grain Co. of Highview recently was elected manager of the Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co. at this point. He will assume his new duties Apr. 15. He replaces W. F. Finch, resigned.—Art Torkelson.



### Grain Storage Elevator

All-Steel Construction. Easily and quickly erected or moved. Lower Cost makes storage per bushel less. Capacities up to 5,000 bus. Sizes from 14'x17' to 18'x26'. Write now for literature and prices giving storage capacity required.

**Mid-West Steel Products Co.**  
Kansas City, Mo.

Clarinda, Ia.—C. E. Seckler, proprietor of the White Carnation Mill at Shambaugh, Ia., is opening a store here in the Berry Bldg., to be known as the Clarinda Feed Store.

St. Ansgar, Ia.—Arthur C. Tessman, manager of the St. Ansgar Lbr. & Grain Co. here for the last two years, resigned, effective Apr. 1, and will devote his time to truck gardening.

Griswold, Ia.—Henry G. Hansen, co-owner of Hansen & Son's grain elevator here, died at his home on Mar. 16, at the age of 65 years. His widow and four children survive him.

Montour, Ia.—J. P. Walters is operating his elevator here, which has been remodeled and overhauled as reported in the Journals last number, under the name of the Montour Grain Co.

Spirit Lake, Ia.—We are out of the grain business. Burned out in July, 1933 [as reported at the time in the Journals].—D. J. De Beer, prop. of the former Spirit Lake Mill & Elvtr.

Sioux City, Ia.—The Fields Grain & Feed Co. has been taken over by J. S. Eales, who has been operating since Apr. 1 under the name of the Eales Grain & Feed Co. Mr. Fields died last fall.

Muscatine, Ia.—C. C. Hakes & Co., incorporated; capital stock, \$10,000; incorporators: C. C. Hakes, B. E. Hakes and George Newton; to deal in grain and other foodstuffs and all kinds of real estate.

Rockwell, Ia.—The office of the Farmers Elvtr. Co. burned Mar. 16, since which time temporary quarters have been maintained across the street from the elevator. A new office will be built.—Art Torkelson.

Gilbert, Ia.—The C. C. Buck Estate elevator has been sold to A. J. Froning & Sons, of Parkersburg, Ia. L. S. Dawson, of Aurelia, will be the new manager of the plant and will move here with his family.

Hazleton, Ia.—H. H. Nicholson, formerly at Dewar, now operates the local grain elevator under lease. He is reported to have negotiations under way for purchase of the Bryantsburg (Hazleton p. o.) Elevator.

Dayton, Ia.—Nels Nelson, former manager of the North Western Elvtr. Co.'s elevator for a number of years, died at the Lutheran Hospital in Des Moines Mar. 15, at the age of 70 years, after a brief illness.—A. T.

Dewar, Ia.—Roy Freed has bot the interest of H. H. Nicholson, his former partner in the Dewar Elevator, and is now sole proprietor of both the elevator and the general store. He also feeds cattle and hogs as a sideline.

Des Moines, Ia.—The bill to amend the state co-operative law has passed the senate and is in the house. W. H. Thompson, sec'y of the Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n, has been in Des Moines to lobby for the bill, while E. G. Dunn, of Mason City, spoke against it.

Holmes, Ia.—Thieves entered the office of the Farmers Elvtr. Co. here recently by breaking a padlock on the outer door. They took about \$25 in cash and approximately \$500 in checks from the vaults. Payment on the checks was stopped by John Anderson, manager, at once.—Art Torkelson.

Dewitt, Ia.—Fire in the old Equity Exchange Elvtr., O. H. Joy, manager, threatened the structure on Mar. 21, but was extinguished with chemicals by the local volunteer fire department before much damage was done. The elevator contained several thousand bus. of small grain at the time.

Des Moines, Ia.—Bills have been offered in the Iowa legislature for a 500% increase in taxes on trucks. They carry exemption for trucks used by farmers, creameries, packers and others, but would cripple long-distance hauling. A tax on mileage covered, loaded or empty, is proposed.

Sheldon, Ia.—Bert Struyk, who has been acting as assistant manager of the Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co.'s elevator here, has been appointed manager, succeeding J. A. Seward, manager for the past 10 years, who has taken a similar position at George, Ia., as reported in the Journals last number.

Shellsburg, Ia.—The entire properties of the Shellsburg Grain & Lbr. Co., including the elevator, the office, the lumber, coal and cement sheds, have been painted battleship grey. An 18x30-foot extension has been built on the company's coal shed. This has two big bins, with re-inforced concrete floors and walls. The roof is of galvanized iron.

Richards, Ia.—Chas. Wiedeman, who has been manager of the Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator the last three years, resigned recently and is moving to Manson, Ia., where he will again be connected with the Wiedeman Hardware Co. His assistant, Glenn Fogeler, has been elected manager.—Art Torkelson.

Highview, Ia.—Jos. Helgevold, former assistant at the Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co.'s elevator at Eagle Grove, was recently elected manager of the Highview Farmers Elvtr. Co. He has assumed his new duties. He relieves Edw. Olson, who resigned to accept a position at Woolstock.—Art Torkelson.

Independence, Ia.—The Wapsipinicon Mill Co. is planning improvements in the elevators here and at Doris which it bot from receivers last fall. The bins in the local elevator will be remodeled; new legs and a new truck scale are planned for the elevator at Doris. Thomas Potts is manager of the company.

Loveland, Ia.—The Loveland Elvtr. Co.'s elevator, completed last June, replacing a fire loss of the month before, burned on the afternoon of March 27; loss, estimated at \$10,000; partly insured; the 12,000-bu. house was half full of grain at the time of the fire. Francis Day, owner, intends to rebuild at once.—Art Torkelson.

Keokuk, Ia.—After being idle for several years, the plant of the Purity Oats Co. here will start operation again by May 1, it is expected. The plant is being overhauled. C. M. Hidding, formerly with the Quaker Oats Co., has been made general manager. The plant will manufacture table oats and by-product feeds.

Judd, Ia.—Work will begin this week on tearing down the North Iowa Grain Co.'s elevator here and replacing it with construction of a modern 35,000-bu. cribbed, iron-clad elevator of modern design, following the type of construction and machinery placement used in the company's elevator at Nevada. T. E. Ibberson Co. has the contract.

Cedar Rapids, Ia.—Except for the roofs on the head house and the conveyor gallery over the tanks, the pouring of concrete has been completed on the new half-million-bu. elevator being built for Penick & Ford by the Jno. S. Metcalf Co. Installation of machinery is about to begin, and the elevator is expected to be ready for operation by the middle of May.

Sioux City, Ia.—Frank A. Taylor, former owner and operator of the Akron Milling Co., died Mar. 26, following an illness of four months. In 1927 Mr. Taylor purchased the interest of the late E. A. Fields and became owner of the company, with which he had been employed for many years. He sold it in 1929.—Art Torkelson, with Lamson Bros. & Co.

Gowrie, Ia.—The Farmers Co-op. Elvtr., Grain & Lbr. Co. was robbed of \$271 during the night of Apr. 5. The theft was discovered in the morning by Manager H. A. Spiller, who found the front door unlocked and a panel in the steel vault in the office knocked out. Spiller was called to the office at 11 o'clock at night to load out a trucker and he believes the thieves entered the elevator while he was busy and hid in the building until he left.—Art Torkelson.

## KANSAS

Hutchinson, Kan.—The Kansas Grain Dealers Ass'n will hold its 38th annual convention in this city on May 15 and 16.

Larned, Kan.—Fred Nelson has succeeded Billie Johnston, resigned, as manager of the Kansas Grain Co.'s elevator here.

McLain (Newton p. o.), Kan.—The McLain Elvtr. & Merc. Co. has purchased a standard cleaner from the Sidney Grain Mchly. Co.

Halls Summit, Kan.—Am contemplating putting in a feed mill at Halls Summit, if we get a good crop, about September or October.—John McClune (R. R. 1), Waverly, Kan.

Kinsley, Kan.—The Kansas Grain Co.'s elevator here, which has not been operated for 12 years, is being taken down by Charles Milhon, who has purchased it and will use the material in erecting an elevator on his farm near Lewis.

Sawyer, Kan.—George E. Gano has a force of men remodeling the interior of his elevator here. New cups and belts are being installed, partitions repaired and general repairing done, putting the elevator in shape to handle this year's crop.

Kansas City, Kan.—At the city election Apr. 2 the proposition to issue \$300,000 worth of bonds for the development of a public levee, thus assuring the building of the long-talked-of terminal elevator, was carried. The house would be equipped with marine legs for unloading barges for movement down the Missouri and Mississippi rivers.

Manhattan, Kan.—Mrs. Clara H. Derby, mother of F. A. Derby, well known grain dealer of Topeka, Kan., and president of the Grain & Feed Dealers National Ass'n, died at the home of her daughter here on Mar. 26. Had she lived until Aug. 10, Mrs. Derby would have been 93 years of age. Despite her age, Mrs. Derby had a reputation for her interest in public affairs, both local and national, having remarkable possession of her faculties. She was ill but a week before she died. Mrs. Derby came to Kansas in 1866 from Vermont and by overland stage from Leavenworth to Lawrence, where she was met by F. A. Derby, and they were married. They had grown up on adjoining farms in Vermont. For 40 years they lived on a farm in Douglas County that is still known as the Derby farm, moving to Lawrence in 1908. Mr. Derby died in 1921. Since 1919 Mrs. Derby has lived with her daughter, Miss Grace Derby, here. The survivors are the daughter and two sons, also two grandchildren and three great-grandchildren.

## KENTUCKY

Fulton, Ky.—On Mar. 30 wind blew down the outside vent corrugated iron pipe at the plant of the Browder Milling Co.

Schochob (r. d. from Adairville), Ky.—David and Edward Morgan have installed a feed grinding and meal mill near their home here, making a specialty of cornmeal.

Danville, Ky.—The Farmers Supply Co. has its new feed mill department in operation. A Kelly Duplex Feed Mixer and a Kelly Duplex Corn Cracker and Grader have just been added to the equipment.

Glendale, Ky.—J. R. Sego has sold the concrete elevator and lot which he purchased from the late Marion Hoover, to W. W. Carden, who will put in a first-class feed mill on the elevator lot and use the elevator to store grain in. Mr. Sego sold the mill building, engine and all of the machinery to parties at Cub Run, Ky., who wrecked the building and moved it and the machinery to that place.

Owensboro, Ky.—W. J. Rapier, pres. of the Rapier Sugar Feed Co., together with the majority of the directors and with the consent of the majority of the stockholders, placed the company in bankruptcy as a measure of protection from a receivership dictated by the local banks. The plant, which is of concrete and tile, includes a 100,000-bu. elevator, an 800-ton warehouse, a molasses feed manufacturing plant and an alfalfa mill.

Wilmore, Ky.—John D. Reed, salesman for the Glass Milling Co., was shot and killed and his body stuffed into a culvert in Lincoln County, Ky., by unknown parties. A blood-stained seat cover had been found nearby two days earlier. His auto was found abandoned in Danville, Ky. Mr. Reed was shot thru the head, from the right side, just behind the ear, indicating that a passenger shot him. His pockets had been turned inside out.—A. W. W.

## LOUISIANA

New Orleans, La.—Harry W. Benedict, vice-pres. of the United Rice Milling Co., of which he was one of the organizers, dropped dead in the office of the company on Mar. 21, from a heart attack. Mr. Benedict, who was 46 years of age, entered the grain and produce business here early in life.

## MARYLAND

Baltimore, Md.—Mayor Howard W. Jackson, a former grain man, was re-nominated for a third term, on Apr. 2, on the Democratic ticket, winning what was considered a great victory over the Democratic city machine.

Annapolis, Md.—A 1% retail sales tax bill passed by both houses of the General Assembly of Maryland went to the governor for his signature on one of the last days of March and was to become effective Apr. 1. Under the terms of this bill, the purpose of which is to raise relief funds, it would apply to all tangible property sold at retail, excepting none.

## MICHIGAN

LeRoy, Mich.—The elevator property of McClintick & Co. was slightly damaged by wind-storm recently.

Adrian, Mich.—The business of the Riverside Milling Co. is to continue with Elmir O. Baldwin as permanent receiver.

Harbor Beach, Mich.—The Bad Axe Grain Co. sustained damage to its building and stock on Mar. 30 by fire of undetermined origin.

Mason, Mich.—On March 22 the Mason Elvtr. Co. and the Farmers Elvtr. Co. both sustained slight windstorm damage to their property here.

Harbor Beach, Mich.—Fire, breaking out in the furnace room of the elevator of the Bad Axe Grain Co. here, Saturday afternoon, Mar. 30, caused a damage of \$3,000. The fire was confined to an addition at the north end of the elevator.

Ionia, Mich.—Two youths called at Jonathan Hale & Sons' elevator on Mar. 20, one of whom, on a pretext of making a purchase, drew Lawrence Hale, one of the owners, away from the office, while the other robbed the till, getting about \$345.

Lansing, Mich.—A bill to exempt foods from the state sales tax is before the legislature, schedules for the exemption of 12 articles having been set up, including bread and flour. Other items on the exemption list are feeds, seeds and fertilizers.

Nashville, Mich.—Asa Strait & Son are discontinuing their alfalfa mill here, but will continue as alfalfa buyers. The Straits also have an alfalfa mill at Williamstown, Mich., which is a waterpower mill and can be operated more economically than the mill here, which is electrically operated.

St. Johns, Mich.—Edwin E. Pearson, employed at the C. E. Smith elevator here, fortunately escaped serious injuries when his left arm was caught in a rapidly revolving pulley on Mar. 29. Luckily his body was not drawn into the machinery. It is not known exactly how it happened, as he was alone in that part of the plant at the time, but a fellow workman answered his shouts for help in time to prevent more serious injury. He suffered a fractured collar bone, scalp cuts and a bruised arm and shoulder. He was taken to the Clinton Memorial Hospital, where he was recovering nicely at last report.

## MINNESOTA

St. Paul, Minn.—The new Farm Storage Act has been passed by the Minnesota Legislature.

Ellendale, Minn.—A new feed mixer has been installed by the Ellendale Farmers Milling & Elvtr. Co.

Duluth, Minn.—C. W. Peterson, who was manager of the John Miller Grain Co., of this city, for about 20 years, retiring 10 years ago, died in Minneapolis during the last week of March. He was 72 years of age.

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## GRAIN &amp; FEED JOURNALS Consolidated

Minneapolis, Minn.—Recent members of the Chamber of Commerce include William A. Larsen, of Winnipeg, Man.

Crookston, Minn.—R. E. Knutson has taken over the management of the feed mill here formerly operated by Bill Eisert.

Minneapolis, Minn.—The Northwest Retail Feed Ass'n will hold its annual convention in this city at the West Hotel June 17 and 18.

Arco, Minn.—A feed mill explosion occurred in the elevator of the Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co. on Mar. 26 and did considerable damage.

Little Falls, Minn.—The plant of the Northwestern Milling Co. here, which has been shut down for several months, may be opened in July.

Lake City, Minn.—During the night of Mar. 12 thieves broke into the office of the Farmers Elvtr. Co., blew open the vault and obtained as loot only \$9.

Waterville, Minn.—John Fahning has sold his grain elevator to the Commander Elvtr. Co., which is now operating it, F. W. Fischer being local manager.

Prinsburg (Raymond p. o.), Minn.—The property of the Farmers Elvtr. Co. was damaged recently by thieves in their effort to gain entrance to the office.

Redwood Falls, Minn.—About \$100 in cash was stolen from the Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s office during the night of Mar. 12. The thieves broke the combination from the safe.

Parkers Prairie, Minn.—Additional equipment will be installed at Shoutz & Kraemere's elevator at this place, including a corn cracker and grader, the T. E. Iberson Co. making the installation.

Layfette, Minn.—The Layfette Farmers Elvtr. Co. has awarded the contract to the T. E. Iberson Co. for the installation of a new 10-ton Howe Dump Scale, along with an S-S Dump in its elevator here.

Watkins, Minn.—Philip Werner is having the old Line Elvtr. just west of his elevator which he purchased several years ago, taken down and will erect a more convenient warehouse on the old site this spring.

Minneapolis, Minn.—At the Apr. 4 meeting of the Minneapolis Grain Shippers Ass'n the following officers were elected: Pres., E. J. Pierce; vice-pres., Otto F. Bast; sec'y-treas., James A. Gould. Executive board, M. R. Walsh and John B. Siewers.

Duluth, Minn.—The annual report of the Duluth Board of Trade for 1934, just issued by Chas. F. Macdonald, sec'y, contains a list of members, and statistics reflecting the trade and commerce of this important market, especially the receipts and shipments of grain.

## MISSOURI

Fairplay, Mo.—W. C. Elrod started operation of his new small flour mill on Apr. 1.

Springfield, Mo.—The Queen City Flour & Feed Co. has erected a new feed plant here.

Green Ridge, Mo.—Wilford Acker has purchased a new truck to be used in his elevator and feed business.

St. Louis, Mo.—The Federal grain supervision and laboratory offices are being moved to the new Fed-ral Bldg.

La Russell, Mo.—The local 10,000-bu. elevator of the Morrow-Kidder Milling Co., of Carthage, Mo., burned Mar. 26, together with approximately 1,500 bus. of grain.

St. Louis, Mo.—On Apr. 1 the Grain & Feed Dealers National Ass'n offices were moved from Toledo, O., to this city, where the address is 413-15 Merchants Exchange Bldg.

North Boonville, Mo.—M. T. Devine is installing a 25-h.p. type Y, F-M Diesel engine in his elevator, also making some changes in the transmission machinery, and making building repairs.

Chesterfield, Mo.—M. E. Reiner has been appointed manager of the Farm Buro Elvtr. here, coming from St. Clair, Mo., where he was manager of the elevator of the Farmers Co-op. Ass'n No. 17.

Buell, Mo.—The Buell Elvtr. & Supply Co. expects to install a complete mixing plant this year and to enlarge the capacity of its elevator. In spite of the curtailed buying of the farmer this company has, in two years, built up a paying business and has completely modernized its plant.—J. F. McVey, mgr., Buell Elvtr. & Supply Co.

Springfield, Mo.—The Northern Feed Co. has completed its new elevator and mill, a three-story frame building, 30x40 feet. George and Adam Stump erected the building and installed the machinery.

St. Clair, Mo.—L. E. Roberts has been appointed manager of the elevator of the Farmers Co-op. Ass'n No. 17 here, succeeding M. E. Reiner, who has gone to Chesterfield, Mo., to manage an elevator there.

Greenfield, Mo.—The feed mill at this point has been bot by the Miller Milling Co., of Miller, Mo., E. O. and F. J. Hood, owners, who will remodel and re-equip it and operate in connection with their other mill.

Kansas City, Mo.—Fred L. Houser, manager of the wheat department of the Kansas Flour Mills Corp., this city, has the sympathy of the trade in the recent death of his father, James L. Houser, at the ripe age of 89 years.

Jefferson City, Mo.—Among items to be taxed, according to the provisions of the state 2% sales tax now before the legislature, are telephone calls, both local and long distance, telegraph messages, and custom hatching and incubating.

St. Louis, Mo.—A total of 195 new members is the result of the membership drive of the St. Louis Merchants Exchange, which closed recently. E. C. Dreyer, of the Dreyer Commission Co., secured more new members than any one else.

Knobnoster, Mo.—W. J. Carr and L. P. Lay, owners of the elevator here, have let a contract to the Keystone Const. Co. for the erection of four concrete grain tanks, to be 67 feet high. Electric truck dumps will also be installed at the elevator.

Holt, Mo.—The elevator property here recently vacated by the Northwest Grain & Feed Co. has been leased to the J. A. Robinette Grain & Supply Co., which, in addition to handling complete lines of grain, feed and coal, expects to do a general trucking business.

Springfield, Mo.—Andrew J. Eisenmayer, pres. of the Eisenmayer Milling Co., operating the largest flour mill in the Ozarks region, died unexpectedly at his home in this city, from a heart attack, Mar. 28, at the age of 74 years. His son, Walter C. Eisenmayer, vice-pres. and general manager of the company, has announced that there would be no change in the management or policy of the company.

Kansas City, Mo.—The Board of Trade membership of Adolph Mayer, formerly in the local office of the Continental Export Co. but now at New Orleans with the J. T. Gibbons Co., a subsidiary of the Continental Grain Co., of New York, has been transferred to Fred W. Lake, who, as reported in the Feb. 27 Journals, has been elected vice-pres. of the Continental Export Co. Mr. Lake assumed his new duties on Apr. 1.

Kansas City, Mo.—The Kansas City Southern Railway has had Horner & Wyatt prepare plans and specifications for a re-inforced concrete elevator workhouse to replace the wood workhouse destroyed by fire at its Kansas City Southern Elvtr. here (operated by the Moore-Seaver Grain Co.) in January. By Apr. 6 excavation work had already been completed and the driving of the pile foundation was under way. It is expected that bids will be received on Apr. 19. In addition to the workhouse proper the new construction will include a direct heat grain drier, office building and overhead galleries connecting with the present brick and concrete storage.

## MONTANA

Galata, Mont.—The Farmers Union plans on building a new elevator here, it is reported.

Loring, Mont.—Aubrey Ferguson has been appointed manager of the Occident Elvtr. Co.'s elevator here.

Hamilton, Mont.—T. F. Wright has leased and taken charge of the Hamilton Flour Mill from his brother, W. A. Wright.

## NEBRASKA

Omaha, Neb.—The Cargill Elvtr., damaged by an explosion last November, was emptied of its grain last month and the bins were found to be in better shape than expected. The headhouse and tunnels are undergoing considerable repair work but the bins will require but little repairing. It is expected to have the 10,000-bu. elevator ready to receive the new crop.

Norfolk, Neb.—Charles L. Low, former operator of the Farmers Grain & Livestock Co.'s elevator, died at the home of his daughter in this city last month. He is survived by two daughters.

## NEW ENGLAND

Bedford, Mass.—Damage estimated at \$10,000 was done by fire to the grain plant of the Middlesex Coal & Grain Co. here Mar. 29. Flames shot up thru the elevator and roof of the plant, and considerable grain and hay was destroyed. Leonard M. Kiley, of Bedford, owns the plant. Cause of the fire has not yet been determined.—L. V. Stone.

## NEW MEXICO

Albuquerque, N. M.—The Anchor Milling Co.'s plant, damaged by fire several weeks ago, is being repaired. New milling equipment may be installed. George D. Ruoff is manager.

## NEW YORK

New York, N. Y.—An old member of the Produce Exchange, Daniel Schnakenberg, died Apr. 2, at the age of 83 years.

Binghamton, N. Y.—New and larger offices are now being occupied by the Reliance Feed & Grain Co. in the Marine Midland Bldg. here.

New York, N. Y.—Samuel Sonn, a grain and hay broker and a member of the Produce Exchange, died at his home in the Hotel Franconia on Mar. 22, at the age of 63 years, following a seven months' illness.

Buffalo, N. Y.—The following candidates have been named by the nominating com'ite of the Buffalo Corn Exchange, Apr. 9 being the date of the election, at which time three directors are chosen: C. C. Lewis and H. H. Richardson, grain and elevator; E. E. McConnell, feed manufacturers; O. E. Auerbach and George B. Wood, grain and feed commission and brokerage.

New York, N. Y.—On Apr. 8 Boettcher, Newton & Co. was merged with Harris, Upham & Co., and the combined firm is now operating under the name of the latter. The consolidation adds three new partners to Harris, Upham & Co.: James F. Burns, Jr., Charles A. Lindley and Patrick F. Buckley, the latter having been head of the Chicago office of the Boettcher firm.

Buffalo, N. Y.—This city has been made the headquarters of the G. L. F. Products, Inc., a subsidiary of the G. L. F., headquarters formerly being at Ithaca. All G. L. F. division managers and members of the supervising and office staffs have been made direct employees of the G. L. F. Holding Corp. John Cressy, former executive vice-pres. of the marketing services, has been made pres., and Otto Tantzer is now head of the G. L. F. feed service.

Albany, N. Y.—Assembly Bill No. 1792 and Senate Bill No. 1416 offer the agencies of the State of New York to the national government in carrying out the policies and purposes of the Federal A. A. A. These bills, on the pretext of the existence of a public emergency, propose to aid both state and national recovery by regulation of intrastate business thru dictating legislative terms of fair competition. They even go a step farther than the proposed amendments to the Federal A. A. A. by putting the federal sec'y of agriculture in complete control of all state activities pertaining to agriculture.

## NORTH DAKOTA

Portland, N. D.—Charles F. Crawford, agent for the Monarch Elvtr. Co. at this point, died recently.

Van Hook, N. D.—On Mar. 27 wind damaged sheet iron roofing on the south side of the office of the Van Hook Grain Co.

Grand Forks, N. D.—The State Mill & Elvtr. here has a new manager (making the fourth in the last year), the State Industrial Commission having appointed State Senator Arthur F. Bonzer, Jr., of Lidgerwood, to that position, succeeding O. B. Lund. A. J. Scott has been named grain buyer, succeeding C. A. Bell.

Garske, N. D.—Dale Ellis has been appointed manager of the St. Anthony & Dakota Elvtr. Co.'s local elevator, succeeding Donald Baldwin, who resigned to accept another position. Mr. Ellis' family will move to Garske probably at the end of the school year. In 1918 and 1919 Mr. Ellis was in charge of this same elevator.

**OHIO**

Tontogany, O.—The cob burner of the Farmers Elvtr. Co. is being rebuilt.

Seventeen, O.—Buckeye Roller Mills have installed a Sidney Special Feed Mixer.

Alliance, O.—The Master Feed & Seed Co. is installing a Sidney Special Feed Mixer.

Dayton, O.—The Dwyer Mills recently installed a Kelly Duplex Feed Mixer, with motor drive.

Caledonia, O.—High winds damaged the roof of the elevator building of A. E. Monnett on Mar. 29.

Fremont, O.—Alfalfa hay drying and meal grinding equipment has been installed by the Great Lakes Sugar Co.

Greenfield, O.—New feed grinding equipment has been installed by the Murphy Milling Co., formerly the Island Grove Mills.

North Baltimore, O.—A thief, probably a boy, stole \$2 worth of nickels and pennies from the Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s office recently.

Muntanna (Cloverdale p. o.), O.—Wind damaged the north and west sides of the elevator of the Odenweller Milling Co. on Mar. 17.

Pyrmont (r. d. from Brookville), O.—Mixed feeds have been added to the line of Loys' Mills, which are making dairy, poultry and hog feeds.

Madison Mills, O.—The Frank Cook grain elevator was visited by burglars on the night of Apr. 1 and less than \$1 stolen. A door was jammed to gain entrance.

Fostoria, O.—Bids are being asked for the construction of a small headhouse and half-million bu. addition to the elevator being operated by the Farmers National Warehouse Corp.

Washington C. H., O.—The Gwinn Elvtr. Co.'s elevator has been covered with galvanized sheathing. The five concrete bins erected early in the winter probably will not be used until the coming harvest.

Waverly, O.—C. E. Haynes' feed mill here has been leased by two Circleville, O., men, H. M. Crites and Ray P. Reid. The manager of the plant will be Mr. Reid, who has been in the grain brokerage business since 1921.

Millersville, O.—Charles Sugarman, reported in the Mar. 13 Journals as having bot the former Hughes Bros. elevator here, and remodeled it, is operating under the name of the Sugars Elvtr. Co. Mr. Sugarman has a number of retail feed stores in Cleveland, O.

Cleveland, O.—The Sugarman Flour & Feed Co. incorporated; capital stock, 100 shares of no par value; incorporators: Charles Sugarman, C. Copeland and Ann Weisbrode. The company operates a chain of feed stores here. Mr. Sugarman also operates an elevator and feed plant at Millersville, O.

Kenton, O.—The elevator of the W. B. Gramlich Co. was bot for \$11,000 at sheriff's sale, on Mar. 23, by O. W. Cole, of Xenia, O., who has assumed management. The property was appraised at \$15,000 in the suit of the First Commercial National Bank against the W. B. Gramlich Co. A full line of grain, feed, seeds, coal and farm supplies will be handled.

Pleasant Bend, O.—The New Bavaria Elvtr. Grain & Supply Co., which operates an elevator at New Bavaria, has bot the Pleasant Bend Grain Co.'s elevator and will continue the general grain and feed business, also handling seeds and coal. P. B. Hipp, who has been manager of the elevator since last December, will continue in that capacity.

**OKLAHOMA**

Marshall, Okla.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. here has voted down the construction of a concrete elevator.

Enid, Okla.—Starting in a few days to enlarge my elevator here; will about double the capacity.—A. R. Hacker.

Hobart, Okla.—B. L. Cloar, formerly with the Pauls Valley Milling Co., has taken over the management of the Hobart Flour & Feed Co.

Kingfisher, Okla.—Windstorm damaged elevator "C" of the Burrus Mill & Elvtr. Co. on Mar. 23, also the warehouse and elevator "D" of the Kingfisher Mill & Elvtr. Co.

Hinton, Okla.—Stockholders of the Farmers Elvtr. Co., whose frame elevator burned recently, as reported in the Journals last number, have voted to replace the loss with a small concrete elevator.—F. K. H.

Enid, Okla.—Work has been started by the McKenzie-Hague Co. on the million-bu. addition to the elevator operated by the Farmers National Warehouse Corp. This addition will be completed in time to handle the new crop.

Yukon, Okla.—Pouring of concrete for the six-story mill of the Dobry Flour Mills is about completed and the concrete work on the storage tanks of the 200,000-bu. elevator is in progress. The Jones-Hattelsater Const. Co. has the contract.

Hugo, Okla.—The Hugo Milling Co., whose plant was badly damaged by fire recently, the elevator being destroyed, as reported in the Journals last number, has bot machinery replacing that lost in the fire, and is rushing the work of rebuilding.

Enid, Okla.—The 38th annual convention of the Grain Dealers Ass'n of Oklahoma will be held in this city Friday and Saturday, May 17 and 18, headquarters and meeting place, Youngblood Hotel. This promises to be one of the best conventions the ass'n ever held.

Coweta, Okla.—The Denton Milling Co., owned and operated for the past 10 years by Harvey Denton, has been sold to R. D. Kelley, who will be assisted in the operation of the mill by his son Dan, who has been in the employ of Mr. Denton for several months past. Mr. Denton will now devote all of his time to his hatchery.

Cherokee, Okla.—Frank Hamilton has started construction of an 8,000-bu. elevator and 3-story mill here, the latter to have a capacity of 25 barrels of flour. He expects to have the elevator ready to operate by June 15, and if possible the mill also. Employment will be given to 10 or 12 men in the plant, working in shifts over a 24-hour period.

El Reno, Okla.—Contract was awarded on Apr. 4 for the construction of six re-inforced concrete bins and eight irregular bins, having a total capacity of 165,000 bus., for the Canadian Mill & Elvtr. Co. The present storage is an addition to a re-inforced concrete elevator that Horner & Wyatt designed for the company in 1932. Plans for the new addition were drawn by Horner & Wyatt.

Oklahoma City, Okla.—The grain and milling interests of this state are confronted with a serious situation in the event House Bill No. 24 becomes a law. This bill was originally intended to apply to chain stores and passed the house carrying only that provision. However, when it reached the senate the bill was amended to include grain elevators, mills and cotton gins. The bill provides for a graduated sales tax as follows: (1) Upon the first and second stores the fee shall be 1/100 of 1 per cent of the gross sales of such stores; (2) upon the third and fourth stores the fee shall be 1/5 of 1 per cent of the gross sales of such stores; (3) upon the fifth and sixth stores the fee shall be 1/2 of 1 per cent of the gross of such stores; (4) upon the seventh and eighth stores the fee shall be 3/5 of 1 per cent of the gross sales of such stores; (5) upon the ninth and tenth stores the fee shall be 1 per cent of the gross sales of such stores; (6) upon the eleventh and twelfth stores the fee shall be 1 1/2 per cent of the gross sales of such stores; (7) upon each store in excess of twelve, the fee shall be 2 per cent of the gross sales of such stores. Every grain dealer and miller should at once get in touch with his representatives in the state legislature. There isn't any time to spare. The legislature is rushing everything before it in an effort to finish its work and adjourn.—C. F. Prouty, sec'y Grain Dealers Ass'n of Oklahoma.

**PACIFIC NORTHWEST**

Olympia, Wash.—The state N. R. A. act has been enacted into law and permits the establishment of state codes.

Pendleton, Ore.—The Pendleton Grain Growers, Inc., have opened a co-operative gas and oil plant, to supply members with fuel, lubricants, etc.

Flora, Ore.—The mill of the Flora Milling & Merc. Co. has been closed by the owner, W. H. Baker, who has been in poor health for two years.

Portland, Ore.—Cliff E. Kyle, manager of the Spokane division of the Farmers National Grain Corp., and Richard H. Stephens, assistant manager, resigned to take similar posts with the Pacific Continental Grain Co. at Portland. Both are widely known in Pacific Northwest grain circles.—F. K. H.

Garfield, Wash.—J. E. Kimberling, of Moscow, Ida., has become part owner of the Garfield Storage & Milling Co. here, with Ford McDaniel, and has just moved to this point.

Portland, Ore.—Unless the North Pacific Grain Growers, Inc., sign a new contract with it, the Farmers National Grain Corp. will withdraw operations from the Pacific Northwest, it is reported.

Astoria, Ore.—Construction has commenced by the Port of Astoria on a building to be used as a cleaning house by the Pillsbury Flour Co. It will be a six-story concrete structure, 30x66 feet.—F. K. H.

Moscow, Ida.—The 250,000-bu. storage capacity of the Moscow and Joel (Moscow p. o.) warehouses of the Latah Grain Growers, Inc., will shortly be doubled. H. H. Simpson is manager.—F. K. H.

Olympia, Wash.—H. B. 512, providing for the bonding and licensing of track buyers, compulsory inspection and amendments to the bonding provisions of the warehouse law, was lost in the legislative rush.

Seattle, Wash.—Suit has been brot by the Milwaukee Grain Elvtr. Co. to compel the director of agriculture and the attorney-general to accept the Fisher Flouring Mills and the Gallatin Valley Milling Co. as sureties on its \$50,000 warehouseman's bond, covering 35 warehouses. The defendants allege that the surety must be a bonding company.

Fulton, Ore.—Construction of a 125,000-bu. elevator and a flat warehouse was started on Mar. 20 by the Fulton Elvtr. Co., replacing the grain warehouse burned last October. The old Fulton Elvtr. Co. has been dissolved and a new company organized with practically all of the former members. Capital stock is \$10,000, owned by farmers of this region.

Davenport, Wash.—The Davenport Union Warehouse Co. has started construction of a 106,000-bu. frame elevator on a concrete foundation at the east end of the present sacked warehouse of the company. The structure will be 48 feet square and 75 feet high, with 16 bins. Con Eckhardt has the contract. At present the company has elevator capacity here of 75,000 bus. and sack warehouse space for 100,000 bus.

The bills introduced into the legislatures of Washington, Oregon and Idaho, as reported in the Mar. 13 Journals, providing for the appointment of com'ites to later report on their recommendations for bringing about uniform warehouse laws in the three states, have met with varying success. In Washington an appropriation was provided to the extent of \$800 to have this carried out, a resolution appointing such com'ites having passed in Washington and also in Idaho. In Oregon the resolution was crowded out at the last minute.

**HESS**  
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**DRIERS**  
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**CORN**  
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**SMALL GRAINS**  
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**and VENTILATING CO.**

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HESS DRIER CO., LTD. Winnipeg

## GRAIN &amp; FEED JOURNALS Consolidated

Bonners Ferry, Ida.—T. E. Lavin, who sold the Bonners Ferry Grain & Milling Co. recently, as reported in the Feb. 27 Journals, turned the business over to the latter company on Mar. 19, the new owners retaining the old name. Mr. Lavin is retiring from business owing to poor health, and will take things easy for a time.

Dodge Station (Pomeroy p. o.), Wash.—Construction has started on a grain warehouse here, to be 50x150 feet, on ground leased from the railroad company by the Zumwalt Warehouse Co., which owns storage warehouses at Zumwalt (Pomeroy p. o.). The new warehouse will be of wood, on concrete foundation, and will have a capacity of 40,000 bags of grain. Louis F. Hopkins will lease the building from the owners.

Olympia, Wash.—The new tax law goes into effect May 1, 1935. The temporary ruling which for the past two years has classified most feed sales as wholesale has now been enacted into law and will apply to all feed sales of any quantity. The tax rate on both manufacturing and wholesaling (which now includes sales to farmers) has been fixed at  $\frac{1}{4}$  of 1%, and sales at wholesale by the manufacturer are exempt on materials on which he has paid the manufacturing tax. The store license tax originally provided in the bill was vetoed by the governor, but it would not have affected feed stores. Sales of grain and hay by wholesalers and terminal mills to dealers will be exempt under section 8 of the new act. Such sales will be taxable only as to the earnings thereon and not as to the gross volume. Farmers are exempt as to the sale of their own products at wholesale but are taxable as to such sales when made to consumers. Feed dealers are exempt from the 2% retail sales tax, which does not apply to sales of feed at all.

## PENNSYLVANIA

Yardley, Pa.—The Cadwallader Farmer Supply Co. recently installed a Kelly Duplex Feed Mixer, of one ton capacity, with motor drive.

Greenbrier, Pa.—The grist mill of Henry Brosius, who was of the eighth generation to operate the mill, burned late in March, following the explosion of the gasoline engine. The stock of feed and flour was destroyed also. Loss, \$7,500. This is said to be the last of the waterpower mills of central Pennsylvania.

## SOUTH DAKOTA

Herrick, S. D.—Len Young has leased the William Krotter Co.'s elevator here, thoroly cleaned it and will handle all kinds of grain and feed.

Beresford, S. D.—The Fruen Grain Co.'s elevator is being improved, the work including installation of a deeper concrete grain pit, a new steel lift and a cylinder grain cleaner.

Lennox, S. D.—The Flanley Grain Co. sold its old elevator on the south side of the Milwaukee tracks to H. H. Knock, who has razed the structure and will use the lumber in buildings on his farm. The elevator has not been used since 1932.

Beardsley (Parkston p. o.), S. D.—In the fire of Mar. 16, reported in the Journals last number, that destroyed one of Charles Zehnpfennig's elevators here, 6,000 bus. of seed corn, 1,000 bus. of wheat and 1,000 bus. of oats burned, more than was at first reported. The seed corn was selling at better than market prices.

## SOUTHEAST

South Boston, Va.—J. E. Gilliam has bot the Keystone Flour Mill and will install a 100-h.p. diesel engine.

Macon, Ga.—The Barfield Feed Mills, whose plant burned last December, has completed a new building.

Norfolk, Va.—The Norfolk & Western Railway has leased the Norfolk municipal grain elevator (which the railway bot five years ago) to the Continental Export Co., of St. Louis, which will operate it. With the exception of a small Norfolk & Western elevator here, the municipal elevator is the only one in the port, since the destruction of the Chesapeake & Ohio Railway elevator at Newport News.

## TENNESSEE

Nashville, Tenn.—The press report that the Early & Daniel Co., of Cincinnati, O., feed manufacturers, had established a retail feed store here was in error.

Carthage, Tenn.—Exposure to a burning mercantile building detached 51 feet, caused the total destruction of the plant of the Rewoda Milling Co., Inc., on Mar. 31.

Memphis, Tenn.—Embry Anderson, Inc., an old established grain and feed concern, manufacturing dairy, poultry and stock feeds, has been bot by A. D. Clayton, vice-pres. of the Nashville Elvtr. & Warehouse Corp. It is expected that the storage and manufacturing facilities will soon be enlarged.

## TEXAS

Brownwood, Tex.—Lamkin Bros. have installed a Sidney Cleaner.

Amarillo, Tex.—The Panhandle Grain Dealers Ass'n will hold its annual meeting in this city on May 17 and 18.

Floydada, Tex.—Boothe Mill & Elvtr., incorporated; capital stock, \$15,000; incorporators: J. F., S. E. and Alpha Boothe.

Dalhart, Tex.—Dalhart Grain Co., incorporated; capital stock, \$20,000; incorporators: John F. Craig, Marjorie Johnson and Victor L. Stewart.

Galveston, Tex.—The Texas Grain Dealers Ass'n will hold its next annual convention in this city Friday and Saturday, May 24 and 25, maintaining headquarters at the Hotel Galvez. An interesting and instructive program is being prepared, also unique and interesting entertainment.

## WISCONSIN

Lancaster, Wis.—S. W. Kerr has installed a Sidney Fanning Mill.

Milwaukee, Wis.—The Central Retail Feed Ass'n will hold its tenth annual meeting in this city on June 3 and 4, at the Schroeder Hotel.

Milwaukee, Wis.—On Apr. 1 John W. Jouno, well known feed man with the Donahue-Stratton Co., this city, entered a local hospital for an operation.

Milwaukee, Wis.—The Milwaukee Grain & Stock Exchange election held Apr. 1, resulted as follows: Pres., O. R. Sickert; vice-pres., J. V. Lauer; second vice-pres., E. S. Terry; sec'y and treas., H. A. Plumb. Directors: W. C. Holstein, Curt Kanow, G. W. Kruse. Board of appeals: Roy Leistikow, L. LaBudde. Board of arbitration: A. L. Flanagan, Edw. LaBudde, H. M. Stratton.

Madison, Wis.—The name of the Economy Feed Milling Co., established less than four years ago by James R. Garver in the old sugar beet factory, has been changed to the Garver Supply Co. Originally a feed company, other lines have been added until at present the company not only manufactures and sells feeds and livestock remedies, but distributes semi-

## Fort Worth

The Fastest Growing Grain Market in the Southwest is the logical market for your grain.

Try any of these Fort Worth Grain and Cotton Exchange Members:

**James E. Bennett & Co.**

*Grains, Stocks, Provisions*

**Smith-Ingraham Grain Co.**

*Domestic and Export Grains, Field Seeds*

**The Ft. Worth Elv. & Whsg. Co.**

*Federally Licensed Storage, Consignments*

solid buttermilk and salt, both for livestock purposes, flour, all kinds of farm seeds, mill-feeds, feeding molasses, fertilizers, dog and cat food, etc., also roofing, cement and shingles.

## Minority Report on Commodity Exchange Bill

Representative Harry P. Beam, in his minority report on the Commodity Exchange bill, H. R. 6772, said in part:

Under the Grain Futures Act the Secretary (through a subordinate official) prosecutes a violator before a commission of three judges, the Attorney General, the Secretary of Agriculture, and the Secretary of Commerce. Under H. R. 6772, the Secretary prosecutes a violator before himself as judge for violations of a regulation which he himself has made, and as punishment may suspend or revoke the violator's license, with only a very narrow scope of review by the courts. In other words, the licensing provisions of H. R. 3009 are a complete combination of the executive, legislative, and judicial powers of Government.

In view of the life-and-death control given to the Secretary over the carrying on of the businesses licensed, it is important to note what regulation-making power is delegated to him. In addition to the broad powers delegated by various specific provisions of the act, paragraph (a) 5 of section 8, gives him blanket authority—

to make and promulgate such rules and regulations as, in the judgment of the Secretary of Agriculture, are reasonably necessary to effectuate any of the provisions or to accomplish any of the provisions of this Act.

Note that there is no real intelligible standard or limitation in the foregoing to guide the Secretary or restrict his exercise of power. Note that there is no requirement that before making a regulation (which, because of hasty or ill-considered action, may completely clog the farmer's marketing machinery) the Secretary must give advance notice or hold any kind of a hearing before the regulation becomes effective. The power is so broad that the Secretary may change the law over night; what was legal today becomes a crime tomorrow, for which a man may be deprived for all time of his right to engage in a business to which he may have devoted his life and his fortune.

Testimony was heard at the hearing and not controverted showing that a very large number of individuals, firms, and corporations would be subject to the proposed licensing system, so that even the routine work of issuing and renewing licenses, and of recording and tabulating information will entail a substantial increase in personnel and expense in the Department of Agriculture. Patient attention to the testimony of the proponents of the bill failed to discover any evidence that there is any need for, or any evils that would be reached by, the proposed drastic change in the machinery for reaching violators, while the evidence given by those opposing the licensing provisions was amply sufficient to raise serious doubts in the mind of the undersigned as to whether much more serious evils would not result. One of these evils is that the license system would undermine the discipline now exercised by the commodity exchanges through their business-conduct rules and committees, without providing a satisfactory substitute.

The grain-marketing system of this country is a delicate mechanism, easily thrown out of adjustment. The undersigned believes that the committee would be well advised to appoint a subcommittee charged with the duty of an intensive study of the evils to be remedied and the preparation of a bill which, while remedying the evils, will not wreak havoc on this country's marketing of grain and will not lodge an unduly broad or arbitrary power in an executive official. There is no emergency since the grain exchanges are already subject to extensive regulation under the statute now in force.

# Supreme Court Decisions

Digests of recent decisions by State and Federal Courts involving rules, methods and practices of the wholesale grain, field seeds and feedstuffs trades.

**Title to Crops**—Rule that conveyance of land, voluntary or by judicial sale, carries crops, does not apply to crops that are ripe and ready for harvest.—*Tolland Co. v. First State Bank of Keenesburg*. Supreme Court of Colorado. 35 Pac. (2d) 867.

**Chattel Mortgages**.—Sale of mortgaged property, altho made to innocent purchaser in county other than county where mortgage is recorded, will not divest mortgagee's title.—*C. M. Ferguson & Son v. Lesser Cotton Co.* Supreme Court of Arkansas. 55 S. W. (2d) 79.

**Sale of Stored Wheat**.—The Supreme Court of Kansas has affirmed a decision of the district court of Gove County, giving W. H. Beougher, a farmer, judgment against the Shellabarger Mill & Elevator Co. for \$1,284.80, the value of 1,168 bushels of wheat and \$249.91 interest on account of wheat stored in December, 1929, and which Beougher had ordered the sale of when the price reached \$1.10. The other elevators in town paid that price Dec. 31 and Jan. 2, 1930, but Agent Reuschoff said \$1.09 was all he could pay.—*Supreme Court of Kansas*. 36 Pac. (2d) 975.

**Prison Sentence for Selling Mortgaged Corn**.—Sentence of one year in penitentiary upon conviction of selling mortgaged corn without mortgagee's written consent held not excessive. Statute prohibiting disposition of mortgaged chattels without written consent of mortgagee, makes inhibited acts constitute crime. Tender by chattel mortgagor, where insufficient in amount, made upon conditions prejudicial to mortgagee after maturity and subsequent to default, and not kept good, held insufficient as defense to prosecution for selling mortgaged corn (Comp. St. 1929, § 69-109).—*Fiehn v. State*, Supreme Court of Nebraska. 245 N. W.

**Warehousemen Liable to Landlord**.—Certified copy of recorded lease held admissible in suit to enforce landlord's lien against third persons, though lease acknowledged before court commissioner was without his seal (Rem. Comp. Stat. §§ 59, 85 (j. k.); Const. art. 4, § 23; Laws 1929, p. 34, § 8). Landlord's lien under recorded lease on wheat held valid as against warehousemen making advances on harvested wheat in warehouses. Where under recorded lease landlord's right to lien on crops was clear, filing of notice of claim of lien was unnecessary (Rem. Comp. Stat. Supp. 1927, § 1188-1 et seq.). Conveyance on last day of term of land subject only to named mortgage held not to have extinguished landlord's lien on crops for rent due later, but to have transferred it to purchaser as against warehousemen advancing moneys on warehoused crops.—*Ankeney v. Pomeroy Grain Growers*. Supreme Court of Washington. 15 Pac. (2d) 264.

**Priority of Crop Liens**.—The preference lien inuring to a landlord under section 82-101, Comp. St. 1929, for moneys and supplies furnished the tenant in the production of crops, is superior to the lien of a chattel mortgage on such crops given by the tenant subsequent to creation of the tenancy. Where a landlord holding such a lien, far exceeding in amount the value of all crops raised by tenant, with the latter's consent, either express or implied, takes possession of such crops, harvests, and markets same, and applies proceeds toward satisfaction of his lien, he is not guilty of conversion as against a third person holding chattel mortgage on the same crops, subordinate to the landlord's lien for advancement. And if the landlord is not guilty of conversion, a fortiori his transfer of such crops cannot be.—*Farmers Cotton Finance Corporation v. Cotton Finance &*

Trading Corporation

Supreme Court of New Mexico. 19 Pac. (2d) 1027.

**Risk of loss of goods in transit** as between buyer and seller, unless otherwise stipulated, follows title. Under either Alabama or Louisiana law, seller shipping on "order notify" bill of lading, attached to sight draft, retained title, draft not being paid, and bore loss in transit, notwithstanding sale contract provided seller retained lien. Sales contract stipulated for net cash, payable by sight draft attached to S/O B/L, and the shipment was made accordingly so that the sale was one for cash at the point of destination, and title remained in seller, the buyer not having paid the draft, notwithstanding the contention that reservation in the original contract of a lien for the purchase price by seller was inconsistent with title or ownership of seller, since lien clause was cumulative, rather than contradictory to positive provisions constituting sale a cash sale, title to pass only on payment.—*Chapman v. Nitrate Agencies Co.* Supreme Court of Alabama. 144 South. 810.

## Time to Stop Governmental Interference

Governmental expediency in the matter of creating artificial prices always bring genuine disaster.

For proof it is not necessary to go back to the Antwerp price-fixing laws of 1585 and the city's subsequent downfall, nor to India's famines in the eighteenth century from price pegging, nor yet to the terrors of revolutionary France.

In the past decade sixty governments, including USA, have resorted to price-fixing in one form or another. But it is impossible to find even one success.

Through the wide farm belts the cry has gone up that it is time to stop. Sharp opposition is expressed by various farm groups to the pending commodity exchange bill, and the AAA amendments, with their dangerous licensing features.

Free and open markets that are broad enough and liquid enough to absorb the new grain crops, and a re-opening of our foreign export channels for American surpluses, constitute the real solution of problems facing the grain producers.

**For refusal to pay code assessments** amounting to \$30,000 one of the two largest mail order companies was deprived of its blue eagle Apr. 6. The company declares the assessment for the retail code is illegal and unfair. It has complied with all hour and wage provisions.

## Termites Damage Elevator

The Scoular-Bishop Grain Co. noticed that its elevator at Lovewell, Kans., was settling out of level and out of line early in 1934. But as it was not bad and little grain moving nothing was done about it.

Early this year the building began to look worse and the machinery was getting so far out of line it would not operate. The large hopper scale in the cupola could not be used.

Upon investigation it was discovered that termites were causing the damage and had worked in the cribbed walls all the way around the building and as high as five feet above the foundation on the south side.

To repair the damage the building was raised on jack screws and the damaged sills and cribbing torn out. New sills were placed on top of the foundations and a second sill placed under the cribbing. Between these two sills the walls were rebuilt by placing 4x6 studs on 12-inch centers and sheathing on both sides so as to tie all corners well together. Then each bin has a rod running both ways across it further to strengthen the replacement.

In addition to the work on the bin walls all the pit spouting, the hopper joist in the dump sink, the driveway floor joist, and the driveway floor had to be replaced.

Each and every piece of lumber was given two coats of creosote before being used.

The main point to be considered is that the longer the pest is allowed to work in a building the danger not only increases but also the cost of repairing. For 20% of what it will cost to repair the damage a building can be protected at the time of construction.

The rebuilding of the elevator was planned and done by the Van Ness Construction Co.

Donald P. Blake, of Chicago, who resigned as chairman of the retail monument industry code authority effective Apr. 9 said:

"Stripped of ballyhoo, bluff, and bulldozing, we must face the truth, that enforcement of trade practice provisions is impossible.

"We have been misled and deceived about the 'self-regulation' promised to us. Price control and price regulation under our code is a pipe dream and a farce. The Blue Eagle is a definite liability to business today."

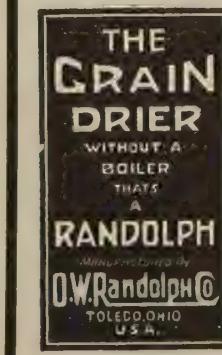
## Carbon Monoxide Detector

Carbon monoxide mixture in the air above the grain in a bin has made many men entering bins ill, and has been the cause of death in some recorded instances.

This deleterious gas can not be recognized by any odor. It is colorless, and gets in its deadly effects without the victim being aware of the poison surrounding him.

Even a comparatively low concentration may cause inefficiency in workmen without totally disabling them. Combining with the corpuscles in the blood the poison remains in the system even after the patient has been removed to the open air.

Inventors have devised a carbon monoxide alarm that will give prompt warning when the concentration has reached as little as two-hundredths of one per cent.



## RANDOLPH DRIERS

FOR

Grain, Soya Beans, Rice

AND

Dehydrators for Alfalfa,  
Sweet Corn and Vegetables



# Field Seeds

**Alma, Mo.**—The Alma Farmers Elvtr. Co., has purchased a Sidney Seed Cleaner.

**Bemidji, Minn.**—Seed cleaning equipment is being installed by the Crookston Milling Co.

**Choteau, Mont.**—The Teton Shipping Ass'n has started its seed cleaning plant for a month's run.

**Litchfield, Ill.**—M. J. Buscher & Sons will handle field and garden seeds as a side line at their elevator.

**Gaffney, S. C.**—P. E. Morgan has installed a Seed Cleaner furnished by the Sidney Grain Mch. Co.

**Portland, Ore.**—A seed store has been opened by Ralph R. Routledge, formerly of the Portland Seed Co.

**Chickasha, Okla.**—The Chickasha Milling Co. has purchased a building 100x125 ft., for the enlargement of its seed and feed department.

**Davenport, Ia.**—Alterations and improvements recently have completely equipped the plant of the Bruns Seed Co. for the handling of field seeds.

**Richmond, Va.**—The Albert C. Diggs Co., dealing in seeds, has been taken over by the Carter-Venable Co., but will be continued as a branch under the same name.

**Garfield, Wash.**—The Inland Empire Seed Co. has been formed by J. E. Kimberling of Moscow, Idaho, and Ford McDaniels, to handle commercial and seed pea stocks.

**Dawson, Minn.**—A new seed unit and warehouse, built for the Dawson Produce Co., have been completed by the T. E. Iberson Co., and the owners are operating the plant.

**Evansville, Ind.**—Between 75,000 and 90,000 bus. of the early Indiana Laredo bean are grown in Vanderburgh County for seed each year. The bean has brought prices as high as \$5 a bushel in 1929, down to 50 cents a bushel in 1931. More early Indiana Laredos are grown in Vanderburgh County than all other types of soybeans combined.

**Washington, D. C.**—Imported Manchurian millet is as a rule very inferior to our domestic millet. Compared with our German millet, Manchurian millet is not as uniform in growth; it is not as leafy and it usually matures later. Seed dealers who offer Manchurian millet as German millet are deceiving farmers. One seed dealer's bulletin erroneously states, "The Manchurian millet we have bought is the very best type of imported German millet available..." German millet is a definite American variety and there is no evidence that it is grown in Manchuria, says the U. S. D. A.

## FIELD SEEDS

WRITE OR WIRE FOR PRICES

### SIOUX CITY SEED CO.

Truck Service from the following warehouses:

Sioux City	- - - - -	Iowa
Sioux Falls	- - - - -	So. Dak.
Norfolk	- - - - -	Nebr.
Carroll	- - - - -	Iowa
Billings	- - - - -	Mont.
Algona	- - - - -	Iowa
Fairmont	- - - - -	Minn.
Albert Lea	- - - - -	Minn.

Samples Furnished On Request

**Seattle, Wash.**—Among the speakers promised for the annual meeting of the Pacific States Seedsmen's Ass'n are Governor Clarence D. Martin, and J. A. Guitteau, director of vocational agriculture, whose topic will be "The Economy of True Type Seed." The session will be held at the New Washington Hotel, May 31 and June 1.

The mail ballot for membership on the code authority of the seed industry resulted in the election of L. H. Vaughan, H. G. Hastings, E. F. Mangelsdorf, H. H. Hobbs and R. A. Edwards to represent the Eastern section of the country, and W. B. Early to represent California, Arizona, Oregon, Washington, Idaho, Utah and Nevada.

**Mason City, Ia.**—On complaint by State Inspector C. C. Peckham the manager of the Earl May Seed Co. was fined \$10 and costs for selling timothy seed containing noxious weed seeds in excess of the percentage allowed by law. The court ordered him to get back all the timothy seed he had sold to farmers this year and to refund their money.

**Wisconsin** 38 barley, leading other varieties in yield whether treated for disease control or not, seemed very satisfactory for pure seedings, while Spartan is advised where alfalfa, clover, or grass is sown with barley. The yields of these and four other barley under different seed treatments, their tillering, and days to heading with remarks on incidence and control of stripe and covered smut, are reported in the quarterly bulletin of the Michigan Station.

**Lafayette, Ind.**—A sample lot of timothy and sweet clover seed, representing 1 lot of seed that had been sold by one farmer to another under conditions which exempted the sale from the provisions of the Indiana State Seed Law, recently was submitted to the seed laboratory for test. The sample was analyzed and found to consist of a mixture of 51.78% timothy and 37.49% sweet clover with a purity of 89.27%. However, the sample contained 6.28% weed seed among which were 25,425 buckhorn and 3,375 curled dock per pound.

**St. Paul, Minn.**—The state seed loan bill has been redrafted to eliminate the provision requiring applicant for loans to file, in addition to his own application, an agreement from the land owner that the loan would constitute a lien on the land. This provision, it was found, would bar many tenant farmers in cases in which owners live in distant states or are reluctant to make the required agreement. Forms and regulations showing how these loans may be made will be mailed out to county auditors late today by W. H. Lamson, sec'y of the investment board, who will handle this feature of the seed loan financing.

**La Porte City, Ia.**—The roofs and cupola of the W. W. Milne Grain Co.'s 10,000-bu. seed elevator have been covered with iron. The remainder of the building will be similarly protected before fall, says Manager W. W. Milne.

**Vinton, Ia.**—The Vinton Hybrid Seed Corn Co., in which C. O. Donels, manager of the Vinton Grain & Co-op. Co. has an active interest, has enjoyed such promising business that construction of a new seed corn drying and handling plant is planned for this summer by Mr. Donels and his associate, Mr. Kirk, who has charge of the breeding and growing operations. This season the company found 4,000 bus. too small a stock to supply demand. Growing contracts are being let this year to produce 10,000 bus. of cleaned and graded seed. A building will be built or leased, and equipped with sufficient drying racks, a furnace, fans, motors, and grading machines to handle this volume.

## New Seed Trade-Marks

The Berry Seed Co., Clarinda, Ia., has registered the words "Corn Belt Alfalfa," as a trade-mark, No. 359,387, for field seeds.

The Farm Service Stores, Minneapolis, Minn., have registered the word "Servall" as a trade-mark, No. 360,348, for field, garden and lawn seeds.

## Seed Movement in March

Receipts and shipments of seeds at the various markets during March, compared with March, 1934, in bus., except where otherwise noted, were as follows:

		FLAXSEED	
	Receipts	1935	Shipments
Chicago	13,000	14,000	48,000
Duluth	3,456	34,323	1,063
Ft. William	4,061	1,601	1,200
Minneapolis	100,020	118,820	39,700
Superior	....	13,923	....

		KAFIR AND MILO	
	Receipts	1935	Shipments
Hutchinson	1,100	22,000	....
Kansas City	50,400	95,200	64,000
St. Joseph	1,500	....	....
Wichita	3,900	5,200	1,300

		CANE SEED	
	Receipts	1935	Shipments
Ft. Worth	1,100	85,800	....
Kansas City	11,200	53,200	7,800
Wichita	....	2,690	1,300

		SORGHUMS	
	Receipts	1935	Shipments
Ft. Worth	31,900	80,300	26,400

		CLOVER	
	Receipts	1935	Shipments
Chicago, lbs.	717,000	1,001,000	393,000
Milwaukee, lbs.	44,810	315,300	1,145,790

		TIMOTHY	
	Receipts	1935	Shipments
Chicago, lbs.	173,000	391,000	50,000
Milwaukee, lbs.	....	50,900	231,810

		SOYBEANS	
	Receipts	1935	Shipments
Chicago, bus.	165,000	....	63,000
Toledo, bus.	42,000	....	....

## CRABBS REYNOLDS TAYLOR CO.

CRAWFORDSVILLE, IND.

### GRAIN

### Clover and Timothy Seeds

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St. Louis, Missouri



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All Field and Grass Seeds  
Mail Samples  
CORNELI SEED COMPANY  
Wholesale Field and Garden Seeds  
ST. LOUIS, MO.

NOBLE BROTHERS  
Wholesale Field Seeds  
GIBSON CITY, ILLINOIS  
Red Clover, Alsike, Alfalfa, Timothy  
SOY BEANS

## Test for Hegari in Atlas Sorgo

Hegari seed is being sold as Atlas Sorgo seed by unscrupulous dealers in the middle west. Numerous complaints have reached the Department of Agriculture indicating that the scarcity of Atlas sorgo seed has prompted the substitution of the cheaper and less desirable seed of hegari.

Altho in outward appearance, seed of hegari is similar to Atlas sorgo, it can easily be distinguished. After the outer coat of hegari is scraped off there is found a purple-brown layer or subcoat. Seed of Atlas sorgo does not have a subcoat of this color.

Hegari is not a practical substitute for Atlas sorgo, especially under climatic conditions common to Kansas and neighboring states where the complaints have originated.

The department advises that some hegari seed shipped in interstate commerce as Atlas sorgo has recently been seized under the federal seed act. Dealers should determine definitely that their seed is Atlas before selling it as such. Growers may thus be saved unnecessary loss, and the dealer may avoid difficulty with seed law enforcement officials.

## Importance of Alfalfa

By E. KRAUS.

During the protracted drouth which most sections of the country suffered from last summer, the crop which stood these weather conditions best was alfalfa. In passing thru the country, alfalfa fields appeared as oases in the desert, dashes of green in a brown, withered panorama. The ability of alfalfa to withstand lack of moisture is secured through the roots which will reach down a considerable distance for moisture.

In addition to its ability to grow under arid conditions, alfalfa is more nearly a perfect forage crop than any crop grown in this country. It is unsurpassed as a hay for general feeding and as a pasture, it has a large carrying capacity and produces large gains. In addition to this, alfalfa is an excellent soil improver, putting nitrogen into the soil thru nodules which form on the roots.

A great portion of the alfalfa is used to produce hay. The number of cuttings possible depends on the amount of moisture available and the length of the growing season, and varies from two to as many as eight cuttings in the Southwest. From thirty to forty days are usually required to produce sufficient growth for a hay crop.

For palatability and capacity to support livestock, few plants excel alfalfa for pastureage. However, it is best to wait until the third year to pasture alfalfa. Alfalfa cannot be grazed too closely or the plants die and thin out and weeds come in.

That every farm should raise some alfalfa for

crop insurance is a principle that good farmers are recognizing everywhere. A plant that has all the virtues of alfalfa fits into every farm program.

## Crop Loans Being Made

The first of the 1935 emergency crop loan checks were mailed out by the regional offices Apr. 3, according to the Emergency Crop and Feed Loan Section of the Farm Credit Administration.

Farmers did not receive the first loan checks until 10 days after the \$60,000,000 emergency crop loan fund was appropriated by Congress.

The loans are being made to farmers who are unable to obtain credit from other sources, but only in the amount needed to cover the cash cost of seed, fertilizers, supplies, feed, with the limit of \$500 as the maximum to any one farmer.

Loans also will be made for fallowing and for the production and purchase of feed for livestock, but not to purchase livestock or machinery, or for payment of taxes or debts.

Most of the emergency loans will be made during the next two months. Farmers eligible to borrow from the emergency fund are instructed to apply to the local county loan committees in their respective counties.

## Flax Wilt Due to Seed Mixture

Flax growers who suffer severe wilt losses, in spite of using wilt-resisting varieties such as Buda and Bison, may find seed mixtures to be the cause of their troubles. Flax growers in West Polk county learned this from a demonstration trial carried on at the Northwest Experiment Station at Crookston last year.

Carl G. Ash, county agent, collected flax seed samples from 108 farmers and the Northwest station planted them in small plots on wilt-sick soil. In the same trial were planted pure samples of Buda and Bison. Amazing variations were found in the extent of wilting in the various plots. Weekly counts of the wilted plants in different 5-foot rows showed a season total ranging from only 1 to 5 diseased plants for the pure varieties, up to 164 for the farmers' varieties, with 60 to 90 being very common. When the flax bloomed it was easy to spot mixtures by the variation in the color of the flowers. The degree of wilting tallied perfectly with the amount of mixtures present in the samples, proving that pure samples of Buda and Bison do not wilt appreciably.

## Clover Threatened by Root Borer

Farmers are warned that fields of red clover cut for hay in 1934 and carried over for hay in 1935 may prove a serious disappointment if not a complete failure, according to observations made by agronomists of the Purdue University Agricultural Experiment Station. In most cases, according to the crop specialists, red or mammoth clover seems to languish after fair to good growth starts in the spring of the third year and by harvest time is practically a failure so far as a hay crop is concerned.

The principal cause of this trouble with red clover is clover root borers which become more numerous the second cutting year than the first. Even tho the clover went into winter conditions in excellent shape, and still looks good, plants infested with these borers will be killed before a hay or seed crop is produced.

Of course there are exceptions to the rule and occasionally clover will produce as well the third year as the second. It behooves every farmer who has left red clover over for another year to watch the progress of the crop carefully in the early part of the growing season. If plants begin to wither and the stand starts to thin out, it will be advisable to plow up the clover and seed to soybeans, if a hay crop is

## Directory

### Grass and Field Seed Dealers

CRAWFORDSVILLE, IND.

Crabbs, Reynolds, Taylor Co., clover, timothy.

FARINA, ILL.

Ging & Co., Red Top—carloads or less.

GIBSON CITY, ILL.

Noble Bros., wholesale field seeds.

PAULDING, O.

Stoller's Seed House, wholesale field seeds.

ST. LOUIS, MO.

Mangeldorf & Bro., Ed. F., wholesale field seeds.

Cornell Seed Co., field and garden seeds.

SIOUX CITY, IOWA

Sioux City Seed Co., seed merchants.

wanted. If the clover keeps right on growing in early spring with no sign of injury, then of course it should be saved.

## Misbranded Seed Oats in Arkansas

Seed oats amounting to 1,081 bus. at Fordyce, Clarksville, Russellville, Greenwood, Alma, Conway, Little Rock, and Texarkana, including two lots sampled at the Weinmann warehouse at Little Rock, all bearing tags of the Weinmann Milling Co., Little Rock, were found by the State Plant Board's seed analyst at Fayetteville to contain Johnson grass seed, altho the Weinmann Milling Co.'s tags attached to each sack listed cheat as the only noxious weed present. The amount of Johnson grass seed in the 10 misbranded lots ranged from 50 to 140 seeds per pound of oats. At the usual rate of seeding oats, this would sow up to 11,200 Johnson grass seeds per acre. The oats were marked "red oats" or "selected red rust proof seed oats."

Seed oats amounting to 159 bus. marked "Burt type oats" sampled by the Board at the Weinmann Milling Co.'s warehouse showed a germination of 57%, whereas the Weinmann Milling Co.'s tag, attached to each bag, bore the statement "Germination 90%."

"Texas red rust proof oats" amounting to 625 bus. sampled by the Board's inspectors at Magnolia and De Queen, which bore the tags of the Clement Grain Co., Waco, Tex., bearing the statement "noxious weed seed—none" were found by the Board's seed analyst to contain as high as 110 seeds of Johnson grass per pound of oats.

## Grain Imports

The Baron Dalmeny has been chartered for 5,500 tons grain at Rosario for Galveston-Boston range.

The Greek steamer Marouko Pateras has been chartered for 6,500 tons of oats at Necochea for discharge at Montreal or Quebec for the United States.

BOSTON, MASS.—A shipment of 3,964 pounds of soybean residue for feed came here a few days ago from Hamburg on the steamer Idarwald.—L. V. S.

The Nebraska legislature recently adopted a resolution requesting Pres. Roosevelt to make use of emergency laws to "exclude further importations of wheat, corn and oats into the United States until a shortage becomes apparent."

## Books Received

CHINCH BUG on Illinois Farms, Fighting the. Complete instructions for resisting the ravages of this insect are contained in a new bulletin by W. P. Flint, G. H. Dungan and J. H. Biggar. Circular 431, 16 pages, illustrated; the University of Illinois College of Agriculture, Urbana, Ill.

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Scales	Weight Per Bushel
Sieves—Grain and Seed Testers	
Triers	Emerson Dockage Kickers
Mixers	
SEED TRADE REPORTING BUREAU	325 W. HURON STREET
CHICAGO	ILLINOIS

## Hardness of Clover Seed

Storage studies with seed of alfalfa and red, white, and alsike clovers, by H. Stuetz of Hamburg University, continuing research of Esdorn, showed that as with lupines, the degree of hardness depends on the temperature and air humidity of storage. Less hardness (at least in the first 8 mo. after harvest) resulted from storage at lower temperatures in very moist air than at about 18° C. (64.4° F.) and in drier air. Hardness in seed of these legumes did not vary with fluctuations in relative humidity as in yellow lupine seed.

Clover seed reacted significantly less to climatic conditions, alfalfa showed the greatest response, and white and alsike clover were relatively stable. Seed appeared to be especially sensitive for several months after harvest and just before dehulling. Thereafter, particularly from spring on, hardness gradually decreases in both cool and warm storage.

For general practice, cool storage in rather moist air is suggested for the first half year after harvest, keeping in mind that prolonged storage under too moist conditions may greatly impair germination.

## Perennial Wheat

A variety of wheat that reproduces itself year after year without reseeding has been developed in Russia after years of patient plant breeding at the experiment station at Omsk, Siberia.

On account of the brief seedtime in large areas of Russia the Soviet government has recognized the real need of a wheat that would come up year after year without seeding, and has been generous in providing the scientists under Dr. N. W. Zyzin thru the state grain trust, with ample funds to prosecute the search.

To hasten progress Dr. Zyzin has been growing two crops a year under glass of his experimental hybrids of wheat and native perennial grasses.

Niels E. Hansen, of the horticultural department of the South Dakota Agricultural College, who makes annual trips to Russia, last summer saw many great, bushy plants over three feet in diameter. Some of the hybrids of the third generation had as many as 500 heads on one plant, of true wheat with strong, beautiful heads of grain of apparent good quality.

In his description detailing what has been done by the Soviet scientists and published in a recent number of the *Country Gentleman* Professor Hansen points out the great value of a perennial wheat to the wind swept plains of what was formerly called the "great American desert," to prevent soil erosion, which now occurs after the plant has destroyed the native buffalo grass.

## Misbranding of Sorghum Seed

The Arkansas State Plant Board has been conducting a vigorous campaign against fraud in the sale of seeds, particularly sorghum seed.

Samples procured by the Plant Board are tested by the College of Agriculture by growing in a field, where seed apparently identical in appearance produce very different plants when the seed is not true to name.

In this way the Board tested 101 lots of sorghum seed gathered by its inspectors from the stocks of merchants in all parts of the state. These samples were planted side-by-side in rows on the Experiment Station Farm at Fayetteville, and in the fall, when mature, the heads were examined. Practically all rows were found to be mixtures, some of which consisted of kafir, sudan, and even broom corn. Several samples of alleged orange sorghum from Oklahoma proved to contain no orange at all, but consisted of grain sorghum crosses, yielding not one drop of juice.

The engraving herewith represents part of the crop grown from a sample of seed sold to a merchant at Buckner, Ark, as orange cane. As illustrated, it proved to be not orange, but 72 per cent black amber, with a sad mixture of broom corn, kafir and worthless orange hybrids.

Following this test the results were made known to seedsmen, and the Board gave fair warning that such practices must stop. This year not only are field tests of sorghum being run, but tests of soy beans as well, for there are certain soy beans inferior for planting in the South which look so much like the seed of popular southern varieties—Laredo, for instance—that they may be substituted without much fear of detection in a laboratory.

These field tests are expected to provide the evidence on which the seedsmen guilty of misrepresentation of varieties can and will be criminally prosecuted under state and Federal laws. The method is somewhat tedious, but should put a stop to fraudulent practices. Next season, if possible, the Board will extend the scope of field tests to other kinds of seed.

Misrepresentation in sorghum varieties was apparently checked by action of the Plant Board in running field tests to determine variety. Similar tests were run with soybeans and are now being run with oats.

## Sweet Clover for Seed, Pasture or Soil Improvement

By E. KRAUS

The value of sweet clover as a soil improver lies in its ability to take nitrogen from the air thru the root nodules and store it in the roots, stems and leaves, and to deliver it by rapid decay when the plant is turned under. In corn yields, an increase of as much as 15 to 25 bus. per acre has been obtained where a crop of sweet clover has been plowed under. An increase of 10 to 12 bus. per acre in yields of winter wheat was harvested by plowing under in August sweet clover that had been sown in early spring. Practically equal results were gotten when sweet clover was allowed to grow the second year and pastured or allowed to mature before being plowed under.

In using sweet clover for hay, both first year and second year crops may be used. However, in northern sections the first year crop does not always grow large enough to make hay. The fall crop of the first year makes the best hay, as it is leafier and finer stemmed. Second year hay should be cut before any blossoms appear or it may be coarse, woody and of poor quality. The average yield of sweet clover first year hay is 1.2 tons per acre; for second year hay, 1.5 tons per acre.

Sweet clover as a pasture will carry twice as many animals as bluegrass. Both first and second year sweet clover may be grazed, but the first year it is not advisable to pasture to full capacity.

In a great many sections, no attempt is made to produce seed from sweet clover. The reasons for this are that yields are uncertain, harvesting difficult, and seed usually low priced.

Sweet clover will grow on poorer, more alkaline soil than red clover or alfalfa.

There are over four hundred licensed grain inspectors, located in more than one hundred markets in 33 states. These inspectors submit to their district grain supervisors a copy of each inspection certificate which they issue.

**Cornstalk paper** can not compete until wood for pulp has more than doubled in price, reports the Bureau of Standards, Washington.

**Wage and hour provisions** of the N.R.A. are void, but the New York Circuit Court of Appeals affirmed the decision of the district court against the Schechter Co. on 17 trade practice violations. Both the company and the government desire appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States.



Mixture of Heads from Seed Sold as Orange Cane—not Orange, but 72 per cent Black Amber, with a mixture of broom corn, Kafir and Orange hybrids.

# Patents Granted

**1,991,652. Conveying System.** Francis A. Bean, assignor to International Milling Co., Minneapolis, Minn. A portable support, a substantially vertically disposed elevator adjustably mounted on support and adapted to receive and convey bags from one elevation to another, a conveyor at the lower end of elevator, power driven means for guiding the bags from the conveyor into the elevator, drives for the elevator and conveyor, and means whereby conveyor may be rotated about a vertical axis, said support providing the sole support for the elevator.

**1,995,024. Grain Cleaner.** Monroe Davis, Blackwell, Okla. The machine comprises a hollow vertical tube having enlargements therein at spaced intervals, obstructions in said vertical tube positioned in enlargements in vertical tube, air intake openings in the walls and at the lower end of vertical tube and a discharge opening at the bottom of vertical tube, a hopper on the top of vertical tube and means in hopper to control the discharge from hopper into vertical tube, and means for drawing air in at the bottom of vertical tube and discharging it at the top thereof.

**1,991,887. Conveyor.** Nixon W. Elmer, Oak Park, Ill., assignor to Redler Conveyor Co., Quincy, Mass. A conveyor for transporting flowable solid material comprising a casing provided with an inlet and an outlet, and a conveying element adapted to be drawn thru the casing and provided with a plurality of spaced transversely extended conveyor flights, each flight comprising a frame, and closure members movably mounted upon the frame and normally forming with the frame a flight of the solid type, said closure members being mounted to be capable of movement into an open position under certain conditions of use.

**1,995,551. Storing Feed.** John G. Shodron, Fort Atkinson, assignor to James Mfg. Co., Fort Atkinson, Wis. A hay container with a roof has a chute, a plurality of doors controlling openings at different levels in chute, a plurality of foraminous duct passageways

within said container, a valve in each passageway so that the duct will deliver air at different levels in the hay mass within the container and around the chute, adjustable means for confining the air above the top of the hay within the container and around the chute, means for delivering the hay into the top of the container thru the roof thereof, and means beneath the container for circulating air under pressure thru air passageways, the chute and the hay mass.

**1,994,530. Power Car Mover.** Wm. Miehe, San Mateo, Cal. A power car mover comprising a housing adapted to rest on a rail and having a surface at one end conforming to a portion of the periphery of a car wheel on the rail, a reciprocable shoe carried by said portion to engage and move the car wheel, a motor mounted on the opposite end of housing and having a drive shaft extending vertically into the housing, a bevel gear on the motor shaft, a cross shaft in the housing, a bevel gear on cross shaft in mesh with the first named bevel gear, an eccentric shaft geared to cross shaft, an eccentric on shaft, a lever pivoted in the housing, an eccentric strap and a link connecting the eccentric to one end of the lever, and a connection between the opposite end of the lever and reciprocable shoe.

## Getting a Patent

By CHAS. J. MERRIAM, patent attorney, before Chicago Section of Ass'n of Cereal Chemists.

The Patent Office in general does not favor food patents, anything that deals wholly or partially with cooking processes. Changes result mainly in improvement in the taste of food products, and tastes being so different it is very difficult to test what is desirable. Chemists are learning to test for more accurate estimates.

With respect to guarding knowledge of improvements in products it is actually better to keep the processes secret rather than to patent. You may apply and keep the patent pending as long as possible. If somebody else meantime develops or discovers it, then patent it. There is a law being developed that anyone who elects to practice a process secretly is thereby barred from applying for a patent later. Two years will probably be the limit.

It is much easier to get a patent on apparatus than a chemical patent. Bread improvers, baking powder, and similar products for use in the preparation of other food products are relatively easy to patent. Processes of preparing food products outside of cooking are about in the same position as intermediate products.

In making out his patent application the chemist should draft what he thinks is a good definition of his object and how he is meeting it, show references, list all the literature on the subject. All this work done at the time of application promotes his application and saves getting into trouble later. Get a lawyer's advice. Usually the lawyer will advise a client not to file if there is any question of priority or any doubt as to worth, and will not charge for his services in such case.

The cost of patents is something in which all inventors are interested. The attorney's services added to the government fee of \$30 for filing and \$30 for issuing will usually bring the cost to about \$150 to \$175, for a chemical patent about \$25. Complicated drawings increase cost.

Best results are obtained by personal interviews with the examiners in Washington and contacts with the Commissioner of Patents. A lawyer doing this may go to Washington with a number of cases he is handling and so reduce this expense.

It is the practice of most employers to put in the contract that inventions by the employee in the line of what he has been doing shall belong to the employer for a certain number of years.

Might a company make a contract with a chemist for life? Answer: The Commissioner of Patents says this is not legal. Time limitation must be "reasonable."

While you are working on a patent make progress reports every few days to some one else, as interference must be anticipated and

overcome if made. You might have some one sign your laboratory records daily. Loose leaf records are not so valuable as those in a bound book.

## The Unthinkable Amendments to the AAA

It is unthinkable that the amendments to the Agricultural Adjustment Act which are now before Congress will be passed without drastic curtailment of the dictatorial licensing powers which they would lodge in the federal government.

Whether these powers would be wisely and beneficently administered is beside the point; the all-important fact is that they would make possible the bureaucratic control of all processors, distributors and handlers of all agricultural commodities and their derivatives and competing commodities.—The Minneapolis Tribune.

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## Grain Carriers

**Montreal, Que.**—Navigation at the port of Montreal was officially declared open Mar. 28.

**Navigation** thru the St. Clair River was opened Mar. 29 by the steamship Panoil passing upward.

Reductions from the 1929 wage scales are to be sought soon after May 1 by the railroad companies.

**Missouri River** navigation by government barges by June 1 is promised by Gen. T. Q. Ashburn, pres. of the Inland Waterways Corporation.

**Minneapolis, Minn.**—The Minnesota Railroad & Warehouse Commission has indefinitely postponed its order granting more time for reconsigning cars of grain.

**Fort William, Ont.**—Ice in the harbor is 24 inches thick, against 34 inches a year ago, and breaking of the ice was started Mar. 30, a week earlier than last year.

**Cars loaded** with grain and grain products during the week ending Mar. 23 are reported by the Ass'n of American Railroads to have totaled 25,850, against 29,884 during the like week of 1934.

**Reduced rates** on feed wheat from the Pacific Northwest to drouth sections of the middle west that were to have expired Apr. 30 have been extended by the railroad companies to June 30.

**Pres. John J. Pelley**, of the Ass'n of American Railroads, on Apr. 4 demanded that Pres. Roosevelt discharge Jos. B. Eastman, co-ordinator of railroads, alleging that the co-ordinator law, expiring June 16, is a real hindrance to progress.

**The straits of Mackinac** were opened to navigation Mar. 31 after the U. S. Steamer Escanaba had been breaking the ice three days. The boat is a new one, 160 ft. long with heavy steel plates to cut ice. But for the work of the cutter navigation might have been delayed two to four weeks.

**Pendleton, Ore.**—With a view of reducing freight rates the Eastern Oregon Wheat League has announced plans for the organization of a company to ship wheat and other non-perishable products from inland points to Portland via the Columbia River. The organization will be known as the Columbia Forwarding Co. and owned principally by producers operating east of the Cascade Mountains. The company will build its own boats of the latest type to be powered with diesel engines. Eighty thousand tons of produce mainly wheat, will be signed up for shipment from Umatilla to Portland annually. Rates the first year would be approximately the same as railroad charges, but would be reduced in succeeding years.—F. K. H.

### ADVANCE NOTICE Change in Freight Rates

Shippers may obtain advance notice of all changes in railroad freight tariffs through THE TRAFFIC BULLETIN, released every Saturday from Chicago with complete list of official filings of new tariffs and supplements registered by the carriers in Washington 30 days before effective dates of rates, as required by law. Also contains the proposed rate changes docketed with the railroad rate committees (Central Freight Association, Southwestern Freight Bureau, etc.) both by shippers and carriers.

Cost per issue: 50 cents. Sample copy mailed free to grain shippers and brokers who address us on their business letterhead. THE TRAFFIC BULLETIN, 418 South Market Street, Chicago.

### Decisions and New Complaints

Before the Interstate Commerce Commission:

**Hearing** in I. & S. 4079, transit on grain and products at Detroit, Mich., assigned for March 28, at Detroit, Mich., before Examiner Way, was postponed to date to be hereafter fixed.

**No. 26646**, J. G. Peppard Seed Co. v. C. R. I. & P. By Examiner C. Garofalo. Interstate rates charged, sweetclover seed, carloads, points in Kansas and Missouri to destinations in Missouri proposed to be found inapplicable in certain instances and the applicable rates unreasonable to the extent they exceeded the class D rates. Reparation proposed.

**No. 26561**, Farmers' National Grain Corporation v. C. & N. W. By division 5. Dismissed. Rates, wheat, points in Nebraska, Wyoming and Colorado, stored in transit at Omaha, Neb., and Missouri Valley, Ia., and subsequently forwarded to Cedar Rapids, Ia., and Minneapolis, Minn., for milling in transit, moving between various dates in 1930 and 1931, not shown to have been unreasonable.

### Railroads Given an Increase

The Interstate Commerce Commission on Mar. 30 by a vote of 5 to 4 granted the railroad companies an increase in freight rates effective until June 30, 1936.

The emergency charges approximate those authorized in the rate case of 1931. On an average the emergency increases granted on specified commodities amount to 7% of total existing line-haul charges, but are subject to a maximum of 5 cents per one hundred pounds. No additions were authorized on l.c.l. traffic for distances less than 220 miles. For greater distances the increases range from 1 to 11 cents. Farm products were exempted from the increase.

The Commission authorized added charges ranging from 3 to 15 cents per net ton on coal and coke, 1 cent per 100 pounds on petroleum products, 10 cents per net ton on iron ore, and a maximum of 1 cent per 100 pounds on sand, gravel and certain kinds of stone. In the latter case, no added charge is permitted where present line-haul rates are \$1 per net ton or less.

An emergency increase of 10 per cent in connection with switching and certain other accessorial charges was authorized, subject to exceptions.

### Ogdensburg Rates Raised

The Interstate Commerce Commission in I. and S. No. 4017, ex-lake grain from Ogdensburg, N. Y., to New England, found justified increases in rates on ex-lake grain from Ogdensburg to New England points so as to bring the rates from Ogdensburg up to 1.5 cents a hundred pounds less than those from Buffalo, N. Y., to New England.

To Boston the present rates on corn are 16.6 cents from Ogdensburg and 21.29 cents from Buffalo. The rate from Ogdensburg found justified is 19.79 cents.

From 1930 to 1933 the grain business from Ogdensburg to New England grew from 261 carloads to 2,985. The tonnage from Buffalo to New England points, except from two elevators, dropped from 1,183 cars in 1931 to 281 cars in 1933.

Buffalo shippers asserted that the additional cost of transportation by water to Ogdensburg was not more than 1.5 cents and asserted further that the existing rates were unduly prejudicial to Buffalo. Commissioner Porter said that as a result of that request the revision here was proposed.

In support of their proposal the railroads cited the Commission's decision in Oswego v. B. & O., 146 I. C. C. 293, in which Oswego ex-lake grain rates were made 1.5 cents lower than those from Buffalo. In aid of the respondent railroads an experienced operator of vessels on the Great Lakes testified that the additional cost of a ship going to Ogdensburg was 1.56 cents a hundred pounds. Grain dealers at upper and lower lake ports and New England points, Commissioner Porter said, supported the contention that the present rates unduly preferred Ogdensburg.

## Supply Trade

**Ft. William, Ont.**—William J. Ross, who supervised the construction of the first elevators in this section, died March 26.

**Oklahoma City, Okla.**—The Oklahoma Bag Co. has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$3,000. Lee Holland, Britton; L. L. Mikoska, Bethany, and Donald C. Humphreys, this city, are the incorporators.

**Kansas City, Mo.**—Grain elevator owners who are contemplating the addition of more grain storage will be interested in the all-steel storage tanks which the Mid-West Steel Products Co. is now offering to the trade. Journals readers can secure descriptive literature by writing the company.

**Schenectady, N. Y.**—A new line of oil-immersed magnetic starters of the reduced-voltage, autotransformer type, in which all arcing contacts are six inches under oil, has been developed by the General Electric Co. An induction-type temperature overload relay is used, also mounted in the oil. Either current-limit or time-limit acceleration is available, and an ammeter attachment can be supplied if desired. Ratings range upward to 600 amperes at 600 volts and 200 amperes at 2,500 volts. Readers of the Journals can obtain literature descriptive of these starters by writing the company.

**Goshen, Ind.**—C. A. Schnoebel was elected vice-pres. and general manager of the West Dodd Lightning Conductor Corp., replacing E. G. Miller on Feb. 10. The Goshen plant is the production unit for this merger that three years ago combined the machinery, equipment, and business of the Cripe Lightning Rod Co., the Goshen Lightning Rod Co., the Hawkeye Lightning Rod Co., the Barnett Lightning Rod Co., the Electro Manufacturing Co., the Miller Lightning Rod Co., the Raburn-Hunter-Foy Co., the W. C. Shinn Co., the St. Louis Lightning Rod Co., Dodd & Struthers, and the Des Moines Lightning Rod Co. With two exceptions, the organizers of all these companies received their training under Prof. West Dodd, the originator of the Dodd system of lightning protection. This was the reason for naming the merger the West Dodd Lightning Conductor Corp. Changes in policies of the corporation have improved the organization and increased its production to more than double that of the second and third months of last year. Prior to the merger, Mr. Schnoebel was head of the Barnett Lightning Rod Co. at Cedar Rapids, Ia.

Raising import duties is contrary to the time-honored principles of the party, but how are domestic growers of wheat, millers of flour, domestic growers of cotton and textile manufacturers to stay in business against a flood of flour from Argentina and of cotton goods from Japan where manufacturers are not burdened by heavy processing taxes?

## Freight Claims

Freight claims are technical matters and should be prepared, filed and settlement negotiated by an expert. A semi-annual audit of country elevator shipping will save many dollars in a year. Charges are based on amount saved; nothing saved, nothing charged.

**W. S. BRAUDT, Auditor**

**Box 687 Station A, Champaign, Ill.**

# Feedstuffs

The state of Missouri has lifted its embargo against shipments of Nebraska alfalfa hay.

**Minneapolis, Minn.**—The Northwest Retail Feed Ass'n will hold its annual meeting at the West Hotel, June 17 and 18.

From Oct. 7, 1930, the Purina Mills at Nashville, Tenn., operated 620,000 man hours without a disabling accident until Feb. 4, 1935.

**Milwaukee, Wis.**—The Central Retail Feed Ass'n will hold its 10th annual convention at the Schroeder Hotel, June 3 and 4. Awards of \$100 will be made for attendance.

**Two-year-old steers** receiving soybean oil meal with a basal ration made an average daily gain of 2.91 pounds while similar cattle, receiving cottonseed meal and the same basal ration gained 2.77 pounds.—Illinois Experiment station.

**Hot Springs, Ark.**—The National Cottonseed Products Ass'n will hold its annual convention Apr. 15 and 16 at the Arlington Hotel. At the same time and place the 26th annual meeting of the Arkansas Cottonseed Crushers Ass'n will be held.

**Decatur, Ill.**—Corn industries report a slow demand for their products. Gluten feed has declined \$10, soybean meal \$9 a ton since January, principally due to competitive imported feeds and competition from distillers grains.—Baldwin Elevator Co.

**Japan** is furnishing considerable cottonseed cake meal to New England farmers to use for cattle feed. Two big lots recently came to Boston, 2,500 bg. from Osaka on the steamer *Nagara Maru* and 8,101 bags from Kobe on the *Kano Maru*.—L. V. S.

**Baker, Ore.**—Cleaning up of Baker County's hay surplus was assured by extension of the weevil quarantine modification to Apr. 15. Shipping of 15,000 tons to the drouth area heretofore has been prevented by lack of cars. It was sold for \$7 and \$8 a ton in the stack and the buyers paid \$3 a ton balancing and hauling charges.—F. K. H.

**Oklahoma City, Okla.**—The suit by the Colbert Mill & Feed Co. to restrain the government from enforcing the code for the feed manufacturing industry thru John B. Ewing, state N.R.A. labor compliance officer, has been dismissed by the U. S. District Court, after U. S. Attorney Wm. C. Lewis stated he has not brot suit against the company and does not intend to.

**A revival of interest** in the breeding of horses and mules for farm use in the United States is indicated in a report prepared by the Bureau of Animal Industry, showing that during 1932-34, for the first time in many years, the number of stallions and jacks licensed for public service in this country took an upward turn. The increase, however, has not yet offset losses during former years.

## Feedstuffs Movement in March

Receipts and shipments of feedstuffs at the various markets during March, compared with March, 1934, in tons, were:

	Receipts	Shipments	
	1935	1934	1935
			1934
*Baltimore	3,044	3,846	....
*Boston	1,043	471	....
*Chicago	7,789	10,125	23,062
Kansas City	2,525	2,625	22,525
*Milwaukee	800	890	4,825
Minneapolis	1,247	1,399	28,503
Portland, Ore.	....	....	38,505
*Milfeed.	....	....	28,207
*Bran and shorts.	....	....	173,720

\*Millfeed. †Bran and shorts. \*†Millfeed, bran and shorts.

**Springfield, Mo.**—A lot of feed sold to J. Hixon by the Northern Feed Co. was delivered from Springfield to Mayfield, Ky., 376 miles, by truck.

**Buell, Mo.**—The Buell Elevator & Supply Co. is conducting experimental feeding of livestock for the benefit of farmers of this vicinity. In experiments recently conducted, they were able to fatten hogs at a cost of only 5½ cents per pound, starting with 45-pound pigs. After hogs reached 100 pounds they produced the gains at 5 cents and got a gain of 2½ pounds per day. All feed was figured at retail price.—J. F. McVey, mgr., Buell Elevator & Supply Co.

**New Haven, Conn.**—During 1933, 1299 samples of feeds were analyzed. Of these, 815 were official samples of commercial feeding stuffs collected by the Connecticut Agricultural Experiment Station Agent; 385 were samples of experimental plant materials examined for the Storrs Station; and the remainder were miscellaneous feeds examined for purchasers. The proportion of samples meeting guarantees has increased noticeably in the last three years. The proportion meeting individual guarantees has been high since the present statute concerning feeding stuffs control was enacted in 1925, but especially so since 1930, according to Director Wm. L. Slate.

## Pay More for Quality Feed

By H. A. HOPPER OF CORNELL

This is a period in the feeding year when it is advisable to stress quality in the concentrate mixture. Roughages have lost their aroma and palatability if they ever had much, feeds on hand have been in storage several months; and whether we appreciate it or not they have lost something. The desire of the herd for fresh feed will be noticeable soon and the only way to avoid the let down is to meet it with palatable concentrates high in digestible nutrients. There have been numerous complaints that herds apparently well managed, are not responding. Many of these complaints could be explained by inferior roughage (perhaps poorly cured) and concentrates that have been long in storage. There is a great difference between freshly mixed feeds from sound grains or ingredients and those that were prepared months ago. It is more important than ever at this season to give close attention to these factors, especially as the roughage may be poorer than usual and the cows' appetites a bit jaded.

The prices of ingredients are easing off and a 20 per cent feed can be purchased at less than two months ago. With the exception of hominy, the low-protein feeds are relatively mixture. The mixtures should, however, fit the roughage they are to supplement.

Suppose we want a high quality concentrate mixture to go with timothy hay without silage. Under present prices, it could be secured nicely from the following: 500 hominy, 200 oats or bran, 300 standard middlings, 400 distillers' dried grains, 400 gluten feed and 200 soybean oil meal. While relatively expensive, oats and bran are included to obtain qualities not easily obtained otherwise.

In case the roughage in use were of better quality, calling for not more than 17-18 per cent of protein, it could be made from the same ingredients as above in the following proportions: 600 hominy, 300 oats, 400 middlings, 200 dried distillers' grains, 200 gluten feed, 100 soybean oil meal.

These mixtures are both high in total digestible nutrients. In general, buy feeds in

terms of total digestible nutrients. Get as much as possible for a dollar, making sure that the protein is adequate for the roughage used. Insist on quality. With other factors the same, one car pay \$2 a ton more for a quality feed than one lacking in quality.

## Honor Roll in Wisconsin

The third release of the honor roll, March 12 included 101 wholesalers pledged not to sell direct to consumers at wholesale prices and several additional pledges were on hand. Several hundred cards from retailers pledged to favor wholesalers on the honor roll were also at hand.

Only one wholesaler had advised the Central Retail Feed Ass'n that his firm "wasn't interested" in the honor roll. The plan is held to be working successfully to date; but continued co-operation of the retailers with the wholesalers on the honor roll is essential.

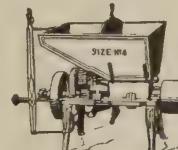
"Every dealer," Pres. Reinders says, "should make sure that all the wholesalers he does business with are on the honor roll. No square shooting wholesaler can have any valid excuse for not being on."

**HAY** **Shipped**  
**Anywhere**  
**Immediately**  
Timothy—Clover—Alfalfa  
Write or Wire for Delivered Prices  
The HARRY D. GATES Co.  
JACKSON, MICH.

## BOWSHER Crush Grind Feed Mills Mix

Rapidly crush ear corn (with or without husk) and grind all the small grains; either separately or mixed—mixed as they are being ground—not before or after. This saves time and labor.

### "COMBINATION" MILLS



Use the famous Cone-Shape burrs. Light Draft. Large Capacity. Solidly Built. Long Life. Special sizes for the milling trade. Sacking or Wagon Box Elevator. Circular on request.

**THE N. P. BOWSHER CO.**  
SOUTH BEND INDIANA

## Feeds and Feeding

(ILLUSTRATED)

By W. A. Henry and F. B. Morrison

The recognized authority on feeds and feeding. Careful study of this book by elevator operators who grind and mix feeds will place them in better position to advise patrons on feed ingredients and feeding.

Detailed in its analysis of ingredients and tables on nutrition and feeding standards. Fully cross-indexed for ready reference. A dependable guide in solving feeding problems. 19th edition, 780 pages, well bound in cloth. Weight 4 lbs. Price, \$4.50, plus postage.

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332 S. La Salle Street Chicago, Ill.

# Poultry Feeds and Feeding

The suit by the government against the Spencer Chick Hatchery for violation of the N.R.A. code was indefinitely postponed Mar. 27 in the federal court.

The Federal Trade Commission held a hearing at Washington Apr. 2 on a complaint against the American Shell Products Co., of Muscatine, Ia., for alleged misrepresentation of crushed shell sold for poultry feed.

Ithaca, N. Y.—At the end of the 24th week of the western New York egg-laying test at Stafford, the highest point score is held by white Leghorns from J. A. Hanson, Corvallis, Ore. This pen has laid 1,356 eggs and has 1,404.90 points.

Dr. E. A. Schmoker, veterinarian and poultry expert, member of the research department of the Albers Bros. Milling Co., has been conducting numerous schools for poultry producers in various sections of Oregon. The school is sponsored by the Poultry Shipping Co.—F. K. H.

## Feeding Turkey Poult

By PROFESSOR H. D. MUNROE

Many little turkeys starve to death the first week they are under the brooder stove and it is up to the feeder to prevent this by seeing to it that they all learn to eat during the first few days in the brooder.

Place shallow feeders or boxes filled with a reliable turkey starting mash before poult as soon as they are put in the brooder. Young turkeys do not eat mash as readily as baby chicks and must be taught to eat.

It is very important that young poult be taught to eat. This can be accomplished by the feeder spending some time with them. Some turkey raisers put a few older poult in the young flock for a few days as a means of teaching the little poult to eat.

Another means of teaching all the flock to eat is the use of a moist mash. A moist mash mixed with milk and composed of ground alfalfa and turkey mash should be started the first few days the poult are in the brooder. Some feeders grind alfalfa in a food chopper and sprinkle it over the mash as a means of teaching poult to eat.

## Vitamins for Laying Hens

By RAYMOND T. PARKHURST, Ph. D.

Contrary to the general opinion, it is even more important to provide vitamins A and D in the ration of the laying hens and breeders, than in the starting and growing rations. A lack of vitamin D in the ration of adult fowls will soon result in lower egg production, smaller eggs, more checked, cracked and soft-shelled eggs, and a greater number of eggs of poorer internal quality. Eggs of greater nutritional value, and more hatchable eggs, result from an adequate vitamin A and D content of the ration feed. When there is an extreme deficiency of these vitamins there is a greater mortality, together with either leg or wing paralysis, or nutritional roup.

Present day production methods require high egg quality. It is impossible to produce eggs of uniform yolk color and internal quality unless confinement methods are used. It is especially important to supply vitamin D daily the year around for high egg quality.

The principal sources of vitamins A and D for poultry and livestock are yellow corn meal, alfalfa products, green forage, cod liver oil, and vitamin concentrates. Vitamin D is obtainable from cod liver oil, some other fish oils, ultraviolet irradiation, direct sunlight, and vitamin concentrates. Oils used in livestock and poultry feeding vary greatly in their vitamin potency. They should be tested biologically and also be of proven value under practical feeding conditions.

Vitamin concentrates in cod liver oil are recognized sources of vitamins A and D and have the advantage that they can be standardized in these ricket-preventing and growth-promoting factors. They should be used in poultry and livestock rations at the levels recommended by the manufacturer.

The advantages of an otherwise adequately balanced diet can be offset by an insufficient amount of either vitamin A or vitamin D. Poultry, cattle, swine, and sheep all require these vitamins and feeders should be sure their rations are adequate in respect to them.

## Chick Starting Rations

By STEPHEN M. WALFORD, of Purdue University

One of the striking features of poultry raising is the wide variety of rations, housing conditions and management methods which will give quite satisfactory results. Cost and convenience under one's own circumstances are quite properly the deciding factors in each individual case.

One home-mixed ration which has proved effective under a wide variety of conditions consists of 400 pounds of ground yellow corn, 100 pounds of wheat bran, 100 pounds wheat middlings, 90 pounds meat-and-bone scrap, and 30 pounds of dried skim or buttermilk. This is fed for the first ten weeks as all-mash (without extra grain), with water to drink, and with access to direct sunshine and green feed on range.

The simplest method of feeding is to provide one 30-inch hopper for each 50 chicks, supplemented the first few days with additional feed in pie plates or shoe box covers, or on clean cardboard; cover the litter with paper so that chicks will have access at first only to the feed; and put the feed and water in the brooder house before the chicks are placed under the hover.

Since carefully checked experiments have shown little difference between chicks that were first fed when 12, 24, 36, 48, 60, and 72 hours old, and simplest practice is to put the chicks under the hover when about 48 hours old, and keep the feed before them at all times.

## Wood Charcoal

There has been a good deal of discussion in the past as to the value of wood charcoal in the poultry ration. Nearly all of the early writers on poultry raising strongly stressed the necessity of wood charcoal. They believed wood charcoal to be an absorber of gas, to aid digestion and sweeten the digestive system. In recent years there has been quite a tendency to get away from the use of wood charcoal.

Eliminates foamy droppings. Among the many things checked at our experimental farm has been the value of wood charcoal in the poultry ration. We believe it plays an important part in poultry nutrition. Wood charcoal seems very materially to eliminate the foamy, nasty droppings that we all object to. Actually, these foamy droppings are the result of fermentation in the caeca and are only passed when the birds are walking around in the day time. You rarely ever find them on the dropping boards in the morning.

Feeding all mash and limestone very greatly increases the percentage of these foamy droppings. An examination of the internal organs of birds troubled with foamy droppings would disclose the caeca being very much bloated. There is a tendency for all the intestines to be bloated. We do not believe this is good for the digestive system.

Feed wood charcoal freely. We recommend the mixing of wood charcoal with mashes for all ages of birds. Putting wood

charcoal in the mash hopper insures that all chickens will have a chance to get it. Keep wood charcoal also available in separate hoppers so that the birds can get additional wood charcoal if they desire it.

Feeding of wood charcoal apparently helps to absorb quantities of poisonous gases, and seems to aid in the assimilation of the feed given the birds.

It costs very little to include wood charcoal in the rations. Liberal feeding of grain and the use of granite grit and wood charcoal not only very largely prevent foamy droppings but apparently reduce tape worm infestations.—The Quaker Oats Co.

To these dust-storm bulls one good rain would be as one drunken Irishman. It would chase them all home.—James Norris.

We must be prepared for economic and social readjustments of the most far reaching kind. In agriculture alone, as I have repeatedly pointed out, we would have to make permanent the retirement of 40 to 100 million acres of crop land.—H. A. Wallace, sec'y of agriculture.

## Triple XXX Alfalfa Meal

*Use more of it—it's healthful*



THE DENVER ALFALFA  
MILLING & PRODUCTS CO.  
Merchants Exchange  
ST. LOUIS LAMAR, COLO.



KELLY DUPLEX  
Cracked Corn  
Machine

It cuts, grades, aspirates,  
polishes and sacks the corn.  
Write for details on this  
NEW 1935 MODEL  
Everything  
for Mill and Elevator.

The Duplex Mill & Mfg. Co.  
Springfield, Ohio

## Poultry Production

by Lippincott and Card

(5th Edition—Revised)

Every elevator that grinds and mixes poultry feeds needs this new, quick-reference volume, devoted to practical management of poultry enterprises. Prepared by noted authorities, it includes 238 illustrations. Considers culling, prevention and cure of diseases, incubation, brooding, housing, ventilation, etc., and gives 63 pages to selection and compounding of feeds, to feeding methods and the nutrient requirements of poultry.

Bound in cloth, 728 pages, fully cross indexed. Weight 4 lbs. Price, \$4.00, plus postage.

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Chicago, Ill.

# Proposed Uniform Feed Law

Uniformity in the laws of the various states relating to feedstuffs is so greatly to be desired that the American Feed Manufacturers Ass'n and the Ass'n of Feed Control Officials have co-operated in drafting a law to be enacted in each of the states.

Helpful suggestions on any changes that may be desired in the law are requested by Ralph M. Field, executive vice pres. of the Feed Manufacturers Ass'n, Chicago, in time for consideration at the annual meeting of the manufacturers May 31 and June 1.

Important provisions of the bill follow:

Sec. 1. The term "commercial feeds" shall be held to include all feeds used for feeding domestic and game animals and birds, except the following:

(a) Unmixed whole seeds or grains;

(b) The unmixed meals made directly from and consisting of the entire grains of corn, wheat, rye, barley, oats, buckwheat, flaxseed, kaafir and milo;

Note: Sub-section (b) optional as it is not desired in some States.

(c) Whole hays, straws, cottonseed hulls, corn stover and silage, when unmixed with other materials.

Sec. 2. All manufacturers, jobbers, firms, corporations or persons before selling or offering for sale any commercial feed for use within this State shall have printed on, or attached to each bag, package or carton a plainly printed label in a conspicuous place on the outside, containing a legible and clearly printed statement in the English language clearly and truly certifying:

(a) The net weight of the contents of the package, bag, or carton;

(b) The name, brand or trade mark;

(c) The name and principal address of the manufacturer or person responsible for placing the commodity on the market;

(d) The minimum per centum of crude protein;

(e) The minimum per centum of crude fat;

(f) The maximum per centum of crude fiber;

(g) The name of each ingredient used in its manufacture;

Note: The official names of all materials which have been so defined by the Ass'n of American Feed Control Officials, shall be used in the declaration of the names of ingredients required by the provisions of this Act.

(h) In the case of mixed feeds containing more than five per cent of mineral ingredients, and in the case of mineral feeds, mixed or unmixed, which are manufactured, represented and sold for the primary purpose of supplying mineral deficiencies in rations for domestic and game animals and birds, and containing mineral ingredients generally regarded as dietary factors essential for normal nutrition, the minimum percentage of lime (CaO), of phosphoric acid ( $P_2O_5$ ), of iodine (I) and the maximum percentage of salt (NaCl), if the same be present. Provided that if no nutritional properties other than those of a mineral nature be claimed for a mineral feed product, the percentages of crude protein, crude fat and crude fiber may be omitted.

(i) The maximum percentage of salt in any mixed feed if more than 2 per cent of salt is present.

Sec. 3. Before any manufacturer, importer, jobber, firm, ass'n, corporation or person shall sell, offer or expose for sale or distribute in this State any commercial feed, he or they shall file with ..... a certified copy of the statement specified in Section 2, with the exception of sub-division (a), for each brand of commercial feed; said certified copy to be accompanied, when the ..... shall so request, by a sealed package containing at least one pound of the commercial feed to be sold, offered or exposed for sale or distributed in this State, and the company or person furnishing said sample shall thereupon make affidavit that the said sample is representative of the commercial feed offered for registration. On receipt of the certified copy of the tag or label and the application for registration, and after compliance with all the requirements of this section, the ..... shall issue a certificate of registration for the commercial feed which shall expire Dec. 31 following its date of issuance.

Sec. 5. The ..... shall have power to refuse to register any commercial feed under a name, brand or trade mark which would be misleading or deceptive, or which would tend to mislead or deceive as to the materials of which it is composed, or when the recognized official name of each and all ingredients used in its manufacture are not stated. He shall

also have the power to refuse to register more than one commercial feed under the same name or brand when offered by the same manufacturer. Should any commercial feed be registered in this State, and it is afterward discovered that such registration is in violation of any of the provisions of this Act, the ..... shall have the power to cancel such registration. The ..... shall have the power to refuse to allow any manufacturer, importer, jobber, firm, ass'n, corporation or person to lower the guaranteed analysis or change the ingredients of any brand of his or their commercial feeds during the term for which registered, unless satisfactory reasons are presented for making such change or changes.

Sec. 6. Whenever a manufacturer, importer, jobber, firm, association, corporation or person manufacturing or selling a brand of commercial feed shall have filed the statement required by Section 3, and paid the inspection tax or fee, as required by Section 4 of this Act, no other agent, importer, jobber, firm, ass'n, corporation or person shall be required to file such statement or pay such tax or fee upon such brand.

Sec. 7. The ..... is authorized in person or by deputy to have free access to all places of business, mills, buildings, carriages, cars, vessels and parcels of whatsoever kind used in the manufacture, transportation, importation, sale or storage of any commercial feed, and shall have the power and authority to open any parcel containing or supposed to contain any commercial feeds, to take therefrom in the manner prescribed in Section 8, samples for analysis, and said ..... shall annually cause to be analyzed at least one sample so taken of every commercial feed that is found sold, offered or exposed for sale or distributed in this State.

Sec. 8. No action shall be maintained for a violation of the provisions of this Act, based upon an analysis of a sample from less than ten separate original packages, unless there be less than ten separate original packages in the lot, in which case portions for the official sample shall be taken from each original package; if the commercial feed is in bulk, portions shall be taken from not less than ten different places in the lot; provided that this does not exclude sampling in bulk when not exposed sufficiently to take portions from ten different places, in which case portions are to be taken from as many places as practicable. If the sample thus secured is larger than is required, it shall be mixed and quartered until a sample of suitable size remains. Said sample, if requested, shall be divided into two parts, and shall be placed in packages and sealed, one of said packages so sealed, if requested, delivered to the person apparently in charge of such feeds; the said ..... shall analyze the sample collected, or cause it to be analyzed, and the result of such analysis, together with such additional information as the said ..... may deem advisable, shall be promptly transmitted to the manufacturer or person responsible for the placing of the commodity on the market, and shall be published in reports or bulletins from time to time. The manufacturer or person responsible for the placing of any commodity so sampled upon the market may upon request to the ..... be furnished with a portion of the official sample referred to in this section. The methods of analysis shall be those in force at the time by the Association of Official Agricultural Chemists of North America.

Sections 9, 10 and 11 relate to enforcement of the law.

## Memphis Cottonseed Meal Market

Memphis, Tenn., Apr. 6.—Trading in cottonseed meal was of unusual volume during the past week with the exception of Friday and Saturday. On Tuesday cottonseed meal made new season's lows on several of the options; however, these lows did not stand long, inasmuch as the corn market turned very strong carrying prices up to their high point on Thursday of \$1.50 per ton over the lows made on Tuesday.

Several large blocks of May meal were switched to September October at \$1 per ton

discount. The cottonseed meal market closed to-night with prices for the week 15 cts. down to 75 cts. per ton up. During the week October November cottonseed traded at \$39.15 per ton; however, for the most part of the week this market was quiet with prices for the week being unchanged to \$1, down.

## New Trade-Marks for Feedstuffs

Arthur C. Knight, doing business as the Continental Mills, Chicago, Ill., has registered the words "Master Mix" as a trade-mark, No. 360,411, for animal and live stock feed.

## ALFALFA MEAL

No. 1 fine ground that is uniform, good color and right.

Also all other grades.

## The A. B. Caple Co.

Toledo, Ohio

## DONAHUE-STRATTON CO.

### GRAIN & FEED MERCHANTS

Milwaukee, Wisconsin

Elevator capacity at Milwaukee—4,000,000 bushels on C. & N. W. Railway.

Mill Feeds

Feed Products

CONSIGNMENTS,  
GRAIN COMMISSION  
and Grain "to Arrive"

Your consignments given careful personal attention.

## Practical Poultry Farming

By L. M. Hurd

This revised and enlarged edition is right up-to-date and contains all important discoveries in poultry raising made in recent years.

Mr. Hurd, from his experience both as a poultry farmer and college instructor, has revised the text and pictures throughout. The book contains the latest information on feeding, a complete discussion of the new vitamin G, practical information on the two-story poultry house and heating, disinfecting incubators, battery brooding and raising chicks on screened platforms, and the latest discoveries in treating pests and diseases, including Leukemia, and the newest information on disinfecting houses. This edition also describes the new methods of feeding turkeys.

This book is printed on enamel book paper from large type and well bound in cloth. Its 480 pages divided into 23 chapters and illustrated by over 200 engravings, teams with helpful, practical information. Price \$2.50 f.o.b. Chicago; shipping weight two pounds.

Grain & Feed Journals

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332 So. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.



Corn Gluten Feed, Corn Oil Cake Meal,

Brewers' Dried Grains

Malt Sprouts

ANHEUSER-BUSCH

ST. LOUIS

## Country Elevator Dust Valuable Feed

Dust taken from the dust house of the Howard Cranor elevator at Sycamore, Ind., for years has been fed by a cattle feeder there whose stock are always apparently well fed and in good condition. Curious to learn the composition of the dust and what made it so good a feed A. E. Leif, of the Grain Dealers Fire Ins. Co., took samples on his travels and sent it to the best authority in the state, H. R. Kraybill, state chemist and seed commissioner, for analysis.

Official analysis of the dust showed moisture, 6.9%; protein, 12.7%; fat, 1.8%; crude fiber, 16%; ash, 6.4%; and nitrogen-free extract, 56.2%. The protein and fat are as good as gold to the grain elevator operator who can cash in on it in a feed. In selecting the sample for analysis Mr. Leif picked what seemed to be poorest, avoiding any that contained screenings of known value, so any elevator operator is safe in assuming the dust from his own house is as good or better for feed than the sample analyzed.

Grain elevator operators who have cattle can feed it to their stock. Those who have none can sell the dust by grinding with corn or other grain, realizing \$1 per bag on its own merits.

The elevator at La Crosse, Ind., has sold tons of this material and is unable to supply the demand with the three bags per day available.

The proceeds from the sale of the dust at some elevators are sufficient to pay the labor cost of operating the plant. The utilization of the dust gives profitable employment for the hours otherwise passed in forced idleness.

## A Business Racket

Manufacturers and dealers who are seeking farm trade must prepare to meet the competition of the so-called "farm co-operative" sales agencies that are springing up in various sections of the country and to combat the sinister type of propaganda that is used by these organizations.

In the New York territory the Co-Operative Grange League Federation Exchange, Inc. (commonly referred to as the G. L. F.), was first organized with the avowed purpose of enabling farmers to purchase feeds, fertilizers, and other farm supplies at wholesale prices, and to eliminate the middleman's profit. The farmer was to purchase his material in carload lots, pay cash for it, and save the dealer's commission on the transaction. The profits of the organization were to be divided among the customers on a patronage basis.

It is interesting to compare the present activities of the concern with its original program. Instead of eliminating the formerly despised middleman, it now operates a chain of stores handling a wide variety of farm supplies and directly competing with the established dealers in the community. It has developed a tremendous staff of officers, directors, employees and a complicated system of 137 subsidiaries and affiliates. By these manipulations farmers have been deprived of the patronage dividends originally promised.

Financed with money supplied by farmers and the Federal government, these so-called co-operative sales agencies are able to spend large sums of money for propaganda to compete with established merchants and dealers. It will, of course, be impossible for the small merchant to compete with this type of competition unless manufacturers and distributors, whose products he is selling, use their influence to protect him and themselves from these ruthless rackets.—*The Rural New-Worker*.

The National Biscuit Co., New York, has petitioned the court for an order restraining the bakery workers' federal union from picketing the National's plants. Damages of \$100,000 also are asked of the union.

## Economic Advantage of Feeding Hogs

By JOHN M. EVVARD, formerly of Iowa State College

As I write this hogs are selling in Chicago for better than \$9 per hundred weight; even discarded sows are selling for only about 75 cents under the top of the market. These prices represent high signs that the hog business has been and is picking up at a remarkable rate with the prospect in view that swine production next year and even the year following promises to be very remunerative.

Just appraise the following facts and judge for yourself; in recent years we have been seeing approximately 50,000,000 spring pigs discover America annually and yet in the spring of 1934 only about 9,000,000 sows farrowed, which, counting an upper average of five pigs per sow would mean 5,000,000 fewer pigs than in the preceding years. And lo and behold, the government estimates the 1935 spring pregnant sows to farrow at 5,000,000, which would at the most liberal estimate bring not over 30,000,000 and more than likely less than that, 25,000,000, or half the number brought forth annually for the most recent five-year period. Yes, hogs are looking up, up, up and they promise to be very profitable in the biennium to come.

Let us look at the fall pig crop. The latest five-year period up to 1934 showed an average production of 28,000,000 head each fall, but last year only 15,000,000 head came bouncing onto the porcine acres of America, and this year the fall pig crop is even less, being materially reduced.

The outlook for corn prices in the immediate years ahead does not look nearly so good as now, in fact all signs, barring another extraordinarily severe drought, indicate that we will see a very wide spread between corn and hog prices in 1935 and 1936. The foregoing outlook is made all the more trustworthy because of the fact that there has been such wonderful co-operation between the multitude of far-seeing hog men and the government as regards control of production.

The brightest hog raising brains in the country are overjoyed because of the remarkable prospects for extraordinary hog profits in the immediate years right before us.

One must remember that hogs, to make profits on a grand scale, must be liberally fed on adequate rations which are economic. In this connection the crop growing range permitted by the government favors among other crops the

production of America's fastest and most popular, rapidly growing field crop or namely soybeans. Soybeans have been taking the country by storm because they have paid extraordinarily well per acre in the most recent years. But yet it is hazardous to feed threshed soybeans, unmilled, to hogs because of the treacherous soft pork problem. On the other hand soybean oil meal which is milled from the farm grown soybean seed is an extraordinarily efficient high protein supplement when fed with a simple and adequate mineral mixture, as a corn balancer.

Thousands upon thousands of farmers in recent years have boosted their soybean growing ventures by selling their soybeans to the mills and feeding mineralized soybean oil meal to balance their farm grains. Mineralized soybean oil meal produces a hard, firm pork.

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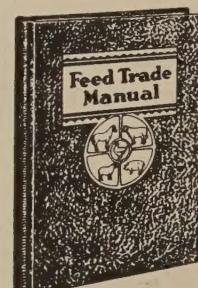
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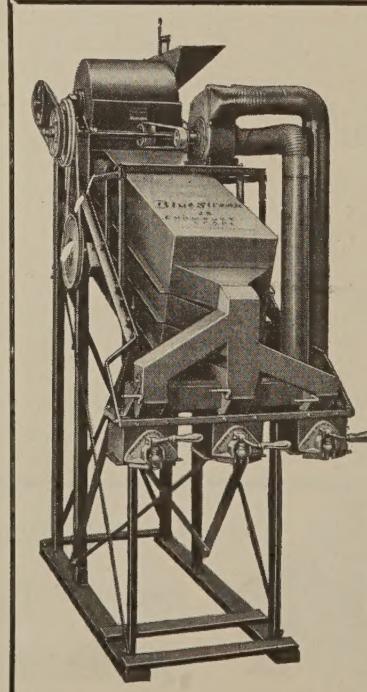
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## Safe Storing of Soybeans

By FREDERICK A. WAND, Chicago, before Society of Grain Elevator Superintendents.

The soybean plant is a legume. The seed differs from that of other legumes not only by its anatomical structure but also by its chemical composition. The differences in composition from other legumes are principally in nitrogenous substances, in oil, and in the almost entire absence of starch.

### Percentage Composition of Soybean.

	Dry	Sub-	Carbo-		
	Matter	stances	hydrate	Fat	Ash
Entire seed	90.18	38.06	12.06	17.80	4.44
Cotyledons	89.43	41.33	14.60	20.75	4.38
Embryo	89.77	36.93	17.32	10.45	4.08
Seed coat	87.47	7.	21.02	0.60	3.83

The soybean is deficient in calcium. The seed coat is noted for its practically entire absence of fat. However, it is high in carbohydrate. The chemical composition of the seed coat is such that chemical reaction takes place very easily when soybeans of too high moisture content are stored for any length of time.

A difference of ten days in maturity may cause a deficiency of 2% in oil content. The commission men on the Board of Trade should remember this when attempting to merchandise a car of immature or slightly frosted soybeans and not accuse the mill buyers of attempting to steal the grain.

The seed coat contains approximately 2% more moisture than the balance of the seed that contains the oil. The drying of soybeans is rather a slow process, as compared with other grain.

When soybeans are allowed to heat in storage, the oil breaks down into fatty acids and glycerine. Such beans, when processed, yield a low oil return per bushel. The oil is of a poor quality and must be refined in order to be of much

commercial value. There is a loss in refining. The soybean oil meal obtained from such beans is dark in color and cannot be used in manufacturing special products. Judging from past experience, such meal would have to be sold at a discount even when used as livestock feed.

**Soybean Market Grades.**—You may be informed that you will receive ten cars of Grade No. 2 soybeans and immediately assume that such No. 2 quality soybeans will present no storage difficulties, but such is not the case. Veteran soybean handlers often speak of 16% moisture soybeans as damp beans, and yet such beans could grade No. 2.

As operators of terminal elevators, you may be interested in merchandising soybeans containing the maximum amount of moisture that the market grades will permit the grain to carry. However, it may prove to be a costly lesson. A few bushels of damp soybeans, when placed in a large storage bin, may start a chemical reaction that will spread thru the entire bin of soybeans. This reaction may cause beans of fairly low moisture content to start heating. Such beans as would remain safely in storage under normal conditions.

Do you realize that when you store 50,000 bus. of soybeans in a storage bin that you are actually storing in that particular bin approximately 75,000 gallons of oil that is subject to oxidation? If the bin contains a few bushels of damp beans that have started to heat, it means that a portion of the 75,000 gallons of soybean oil has become rancid and that this condition can spread rapidly.

During the past few months large quantities of soybeans have been stored in country elevators until such time as the oil mills could use the crop. It appears as if this practice will be continued on an even larger scale in future years. The soybean acreage is on the increase. Very few country elevators have grain drying facilities. This means that the terminal elevators will receive practically all the soybeans that country grain dealers decide they cannot safely store. You may receive what appears to be a beautiful car of soybeans, but the country elevator manager, who has learned from actual experience, sometimes costly, may be wiser than some of the rest of us in deciding to let the terminal elevator superintendent worry along with that particular lot of beans.

A few simple rules must be observed when storing large quantities of soybeans. Do not store soybeans in quantity when the moisture content exceeds 13 1/2%. A 13% moisture content is better. If you doubt this statement, try storing soybeans of 14% moisture content or higher, for any length of time. Remove foreign material. Work it into the stored oats.

Fully matured soybeans, when harvested with combines in dry weather, will contain from 10% to 12% moisture. Soybeans containing 10% moisture will crack up when handled a number of times. However, the market grades allow 10% cracked beans in No. 2 grade, and as a buyer representing extensive soybean milling interests, the writer would not hesitate to pay a No. 2 price for 10% moisture beans that graded No. 3 on account of cracked and split beans. This statement is made with the understanding that the amount of foreign material in the 10% moisture beans would not be excessive.

## Hay Movement in March

Receipts and shipments of hay at the various markets during March, compared with March, 1934, in tons, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1935	1934	1935	1934
Baltimore	11	...	...	...
Boston	924	946	...	...
Chicago	5,168	3,658	2,652	1,567
Ft. Worth	1,023	253	...	...
Kansas City	14,352	6,204	8,172	3,036
Minneapolis	10,139	1,253	1,326	...
Portland, Ore	232	880	...	...
Seattle	231	...	...	...

†April; \*May; \$per cwt.

## Continuance of National Federation of Feed Ass'n

E. C. Dreyer of St. Louis, pres. of the National Federation of Feed Ass'n, on Apr. 5 asked the ass'n's affiliated with the Federation to poll their members as to continuing the Federation, explaining that:

Your officers feel that if codes are to be continued after next June, and in line with Pres. Roosevelt's recent order covering the strict enforcement of all codes, should congress decide to continue the N.R.A. program for two years or more it would certainly be necessary for the feed trade to have a code and for practical feed men to have a part in its formulation. The members of our industry certainly do not want inexperienced hands to thrust any sort of a code upon them.

This brings up the following: The National Federation of Feed Ass'n's finances are absolutely depleted. The association is indebted to several of its members who have carried on the work of financing bulletins, railroad fare, etc., for some few months past. Some of the organizations now affiliated with the National Federation of Feed Ass'n's have not as yet completed their payments. Is it, or is it not, the wish of the feed industry to complete this code, to perpetuate the National Federation of Feed Ass'n?

Code or no code there is certainly a place in the picture for this ass'n. The feed industry has for years been unorganized nationally. There are state ass'n's but not in all states and, with the trend of the times, no industry can get anywhere without a strong national organization, and the organization can only be as strong as the industry itself wishes it to be. Frankly, the writer does not know of any industry the size of ours, that is unorganized in a national way.

Hence, may I ask that those ass'n's now affiliated with the National Federation of Feed Ass'n kindly poll their members and advise the sec'y or the writer, your wishes in the matter. Then those of the feed industry who are not members, and this applies to individuals as well as state organizations, is it your wish to continue this National Federation of Feed Ass'n and if so, will you give it both your moral and financial support? Certainly it should not be a burden on a few members of the industry to fight your battles.

## Pacific Northwest Dealers Meet

A district meeting of the Pacific Northwest Feed Ass'n was held Mar. 20 at Portland, Ore.

Les Walrad presided.

The principal speaker was Dr. Clifford D. Carpenter, associate editor of the Poultry Craftsman, who pointed out that the poultry industry was in its infancy; that there was much to learn about breeding chicks, ventilation of poultry houses; and prevention of poultry diseases. He stressed the fact that modern science was more interested in prevention of poultry diseases than in the cure of these diseases. He lauded Dr. Johnson, of Oregon State College Poultry Department, as one of the three outstanding men in the country who are working on disease prevention.

Dr. Carpenter gave an interesting version of sexing of chicks less than 24 hours old, explaining the advantages of sexing from a health standpoint.

He also pointed out the advantages to the feed men of prevention of diseases and in sexing.

## Feed Future Prices

The following table shows the closing bid price each week in dollars per ton for standard bran and gray shorts for June delivery:

	St. Louis Bran Shorts	Kansas City Bran Shorts
Feb. 2	21.60	26.15
Feb. 9	22.25	25.50
Feb. 16	21.75	25.75
Feb. 23	21.00	25.00
Mar. 2	21.30	24.75
Mar. 9	20.00	22.15
Mar. 16	19.25	22.40
Mar. 23	19.50	22.90
Mar. 30	19.75	23.40
Apr. 6	19.60	23.00

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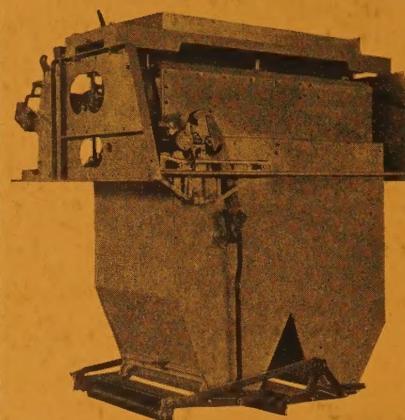
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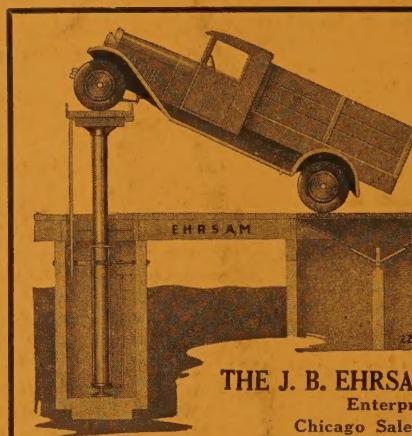
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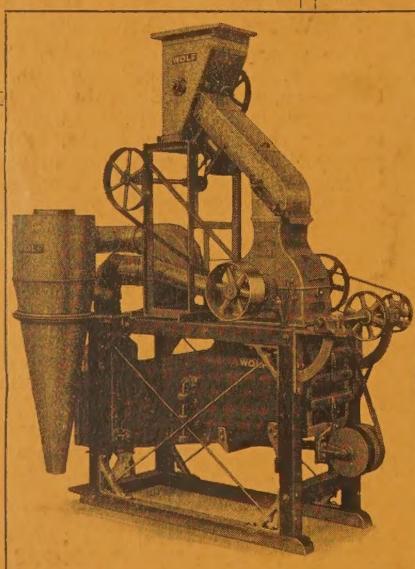
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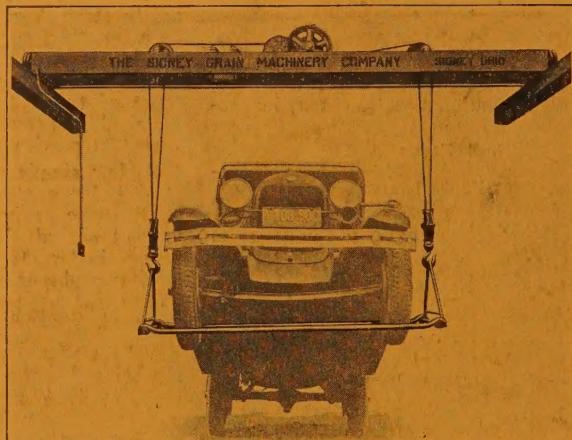
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